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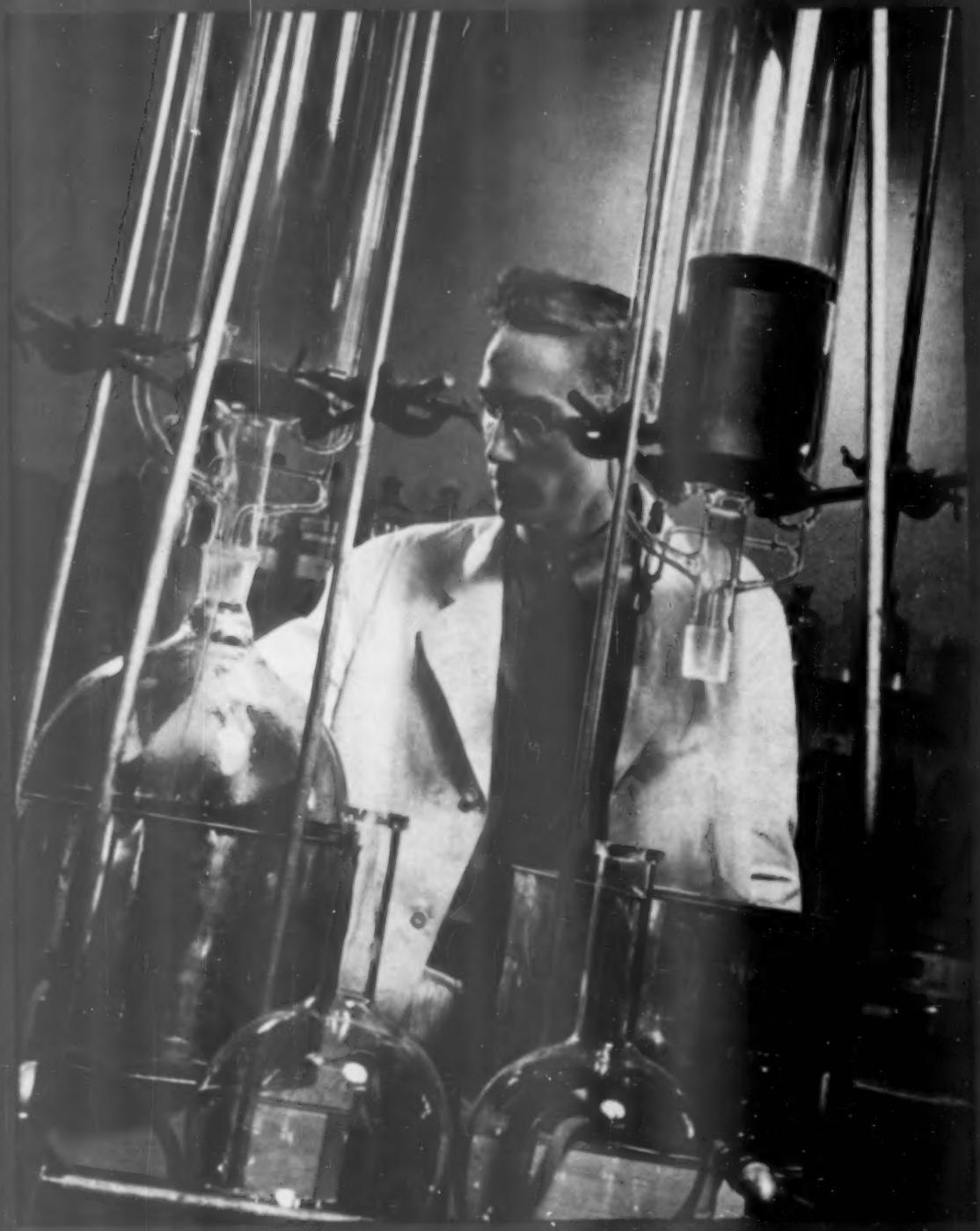

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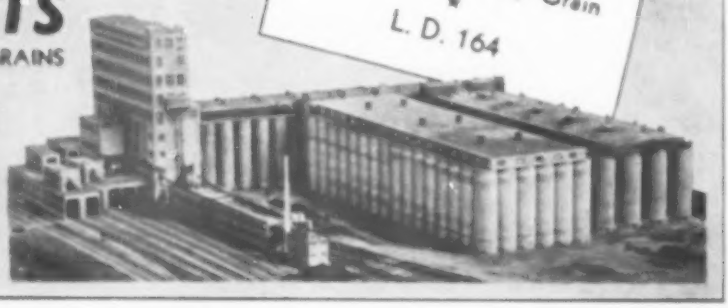

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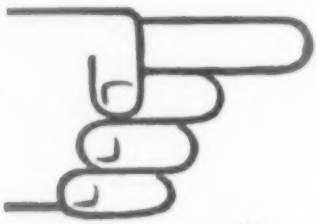

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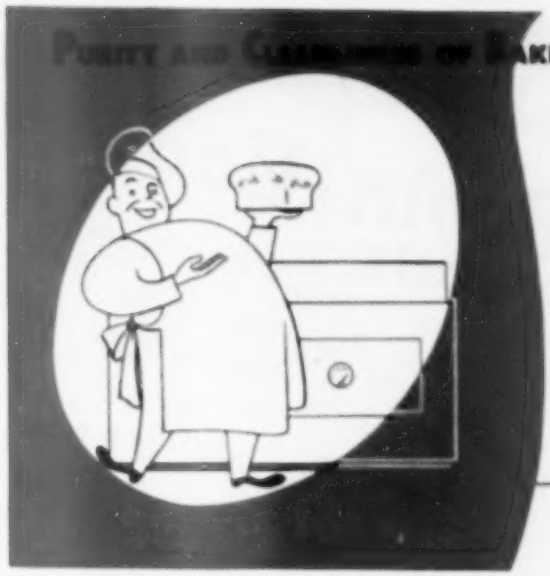

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Loss of France as Wheat Outlet Seen

Germany, Japan Expected to Join Wheat Pact

LONDON—Prospects for acceptance of western Germany and Japan into the International Wheat Agreement are considered good when the International Wheat Council meets here Jan. 12. Import quotas are expected to be 55 million bushels for Germany and 44 million bushels for Japan.

Discussions now are in progress between the U.S. and Canada as to which nation shall supply Germany and Japan and in what amounts. Canada is said to be demanding at least a 30 million-bushel share of the total.

Another item up for consideration at the council meeting will be a proposal to postpone the IWA ratification deadline beyond the Feb. 28 cutoff set at the November meeting. Uruguay, an exporter, and China, Colombia, Liberia and the Philippines among the importers have not yet ratified.

Japan, it was reported, relaxed its controls over the imported cereals trade Jan. 1, although allocation of foreign currency still remains in government hands.

CONFUSION CONTINUES IN BURLAP INDUSTRY

NEW YORK—Returning to New York recently from a six-week on-the-spot observation of India's jute and burlap conditions affecting this country's supply, F. H. Rhoden, Chase Bag Co. manager of burlap purchasing, confirmed that previously reported confusion still exists. Commenting briefly after a flight which took him around the world, Mr. Rhoden said the monetary disorder between jute-producing areas of Pakistan and the mills of Calcutta, brought about by devaluation of English currency, would continue to restrict free trading until settled.

NATION SELLS ONE THIRD OF IWA QUOTA TO HOLLAND

ECA Grant to France for Wheat, Flour Later Now Believed Unjustified; Sale Considered Premature by ECA

By JOHN CIFFERLY
Washington Correspondent of The Northwestern Miller

WASHINGTON—The appearance of France as an exporter under the International Wheat Agreement appears to have written off that nation as a further demand factor on U.S. wheat supplies for the current crop year.

This was the conclusion reached by Economic Cooperation Administration officials when the International Wheat Council issued a report disclosing that France had sold about one third of its approximate 3.3 million bushels of guaranteed exports to Holland. The decision of the French government was taken without consultation with ECA officials, who believed that a more cautious approach to the export field was indicated for the French government.

ECA officials declared that the French action was taken at the urgence of French producers who were finding difficulty in locating storage for their grain. The result of threshings of the French crop produced sensational yields, ECA officials said. However, they believe that the French government should have delayed any export commitments until the results of deliveries of wheat for November and December had been known.

Information obtained by ECA indicated that required French wheat supplies for the crop year would have been assured if the deliveries of wheat by farmers in November and December had reached 400,000 tons monthly. In November the rate of delivery fell to 356,000 tons, but since December has historically been a month of heavy deliveries of wheat it is expected that the two-month total of 800,000 tons will be attained. Less than that amount will indicate that France may again be in the world market for wheat before its new crop is harvested.

Written Off as Outlet

On the basis of the French venture in the wheat pact export field, ECA has no other alternative but to write France off statistically as a probable importer of wheat using ECA funds for this crop year. Officials at ECA point out that it would be inappropriate to spend ECA dollars for wheat for France under these conditions.

Yet, on the other hand, these same officials say that if France reached a situation later this year when shortages of wheat made it necessary to reduce bread rations it is unlikely that any hard and fast rule would apply and undoubtedly it would be necessary to make an exception and grant France credits for wheat purchases.

Another week of reported sales under the wheat pact shows that ECA

(Continued on page 24)

France Buys Flour for Colonies; Italian, Dutch Buying Held Up

Export flour traders spent another week of waiting for the Netherlands and Italy to come into the market. Italy holds ECA funds with which to procure flour at the present time, but so far has not been inclined to buy. The Netherlands has not been granted the money as yet.

Meanwhile, mills completed sales to the French supply mission for account of French African colonies, sold a small amount of low grade clears to Jamaica, wrote off Venezuela as a subsidized customer for flour for the rest of the International Wheat Agreement year and prepared to offer another small quantity of clears to the Production and Marketing Administration.

The French completed their purchases of 70% ash flour early last week. Sales ranged up to $4.30, f.a.s. Norfolk and New York, but a very limited amount of clears for spot shipment was purchased as high as $4.40. Some of the quantity for February arrival at port was bought as low as $4, seaboard.

On Jan. 1 Jamaican importers confirmed the purchase of approximately 30,000 sacks of 1% ash clears for late January and early February shipment. The trading range was $2.98@3.06, C. & F. Kingston, not including the subsidy payment, or $3.37@3.45 osnaburgs, Gulf.

A long-term sale of bakers flour to a single Caracas bakery quickly filled out the guaranteed import quota of Venezuela under the IWA. The contract was for delivery of 5,000 sacks of flour each week for the remainder of the IWA year. This completed Venezuela's subsidized purchasing.

Other Latin American interest is slow. Puerto Rico is buying a little flour each day as usual. Cuba has slowed down buying to a near halt. Rumors are being circulated in that country that the current low ocean conference rate will be extended beyond the Jan. 16 deadline, and this factor is a strong influence in limiting further buying for the time being.

Norway showed spotty interest but placed no orders.

Holland Expected to Return Flour Procurement to Private Channels

LONDON—There is increasing evidence in western European market circles that governments are losing their enthusiasm for the bulk buying of wheat and flour on a government-to-government basis.

Despite frequent trade criticisms the importing countries have continued this policy, originally introduced under wartime conditions, but officials have recently expressed concern at the effect of several major differences of opinion with the exporting countries which have had repercussions at high political and diplomatic levels.

This situation is lending added support to the view that governments should not interfere in business, least of all in the sphere of international trade.

It is now considered almost certain that the next flour purchase by Holland will be through private trade channels using Economic Cooperation Administration dollars.

One dark spot mars the future of U.S. exports to that nation. The Netherlands government has reimposed the 3% import duty on flour, effective Jan. 1. However, the first 50,000 metric tons in any one year will be duty free. This duty-free amount is expected to cover requirements for six or seven months.

Dutch buyers will seek to buy the quality of flour they think best for their customers, although some restrictions have been made because of the limited quotas of dollars which will be made available for flour.

U.K. Modifies Policy

In Britain, the signs indicate that the government is modifying its policy to the extent that it now prefers to buy in moderate quantities at frequent intervals instead of making one major purchase to cover a lengthy period. Such a policy will enable the country to take advantage of any fall in prices which may become apparent as world supplies increase, although the prevailing shortage of dollar purchasing power is a factor which makes wheat a scarce article in a world of comparative plenty.

Britain's attitude is illustrated by the refusal to meet Australia's demand for a bulk sale at maximum International Wheat Agreement prices. In adopting this attitude the British were joined by the Indian government, and it is expected that the original offer of 61 million bushels will be scaled down considerably and that a comparatively smaller amount will be bought at the high price demanded.

Australia will have to modify her attitude if sales are to be made, and her willingness to do this is evidenced by an offer to reduce the price of flour sold to Ceylon. Any reduction agreed will be backdated to cover recent deliveries.

Britain has also showed no urgency in her desire to buy wheat from the Argentine while prices remain substantially above those ruling under the agreement. Traders noted that Finland was recently forced to pay the Argentine $78.40 metric ton for wheat, a figure which is classified as high in the light of prevailing supply conditions.

Although British forecasts indicate that the coarse grain trade will be returned to private hands before the imported wheat and flour trade, some observers are convinced that complete freedom will not be long delayed.

Short of Dollars

One criticism frequently voiced by representative traders is that prices are too high in relation to supply. Currency has, of course, to be care-

(Continued on page 24)

Higher Employment, Gain in National Output Predicted by Economic Council

By JOHN CIPPERLY

Washington Correspondent of The Northwestern Miller

WASHINGTON — The new two-legged stool of the Council of Economic Advisors to the chief executive—Edwin G. Nourse, chairman, no longer is a member of this group—provides a comfortable economic seat for the chief executive in its annual economic report.

The two-man council predicts employment reaching a total of 61 million in 1950 and a 7% gain in the national output. In making this rosy forecast, the Council acknowledges the presence and need of free enterprise and decisions made freely by business but in the same breath it announces the balancing and stimulating influence of the government in the economic stream.

The council notes an 11-point highlight of the economy and on the farm front asks for a broadening of the support program with parity income, the goal to be attained through production payments on perishable commodities while the loan programs continue in force for the storable basics.

The council rejects the theory of curtailment of farm production, forecasting an expanding demand in line with its overall optimistic forecast for the total economy through which consumption of cereal grains and root crops would remain stationary while the public would seek larger shares of the protective foods and fruits and vegetables. The council suggests these increased demands as follows: Dairy products, 15-20%; fats, 10-15%; fruits, 25-30%, and meats, 10-15% from current levels.

The theme song of the annual CEA review is one of larger income and lower prices with the government standing in the wings to prompt the business actors or, if need be, take over the roles to halt any flagging in the performance.

CEA does not favor any general reduction in taxes but believes some increases can be made without imperiling the current business recovery. Tax increases should be aimed, it says, at a reduction of the deficit, but it reports that some tax adjustments are necessary to stimulate business investment and consumer spending. In this latter respect it is evident that CEA contemplates removal of some of the excise taxes which retail merchants see as retarding sales.

CEA approves lowering of import duties to permit the flow of goods and products from the dollar-shortage nations. Even after some recent tariff cuts import duties are still too high, the CEA reports. It failed to note some contradictory activities within the administration in this connection, however, as for example a recent deferment of a reduction in the import duty on Danish butter, which was suspended after the intervention of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Concerning government spending, welfare programs should be expanded, CEA says.

Unemployment benefits should be increased and retirement benefits should be advanced to provide universal coverage and offer the retiring worker an alternative between continued work and retirement, the report says.

Federal credit should be placed behind cooperative and non-profit housing, CEA recommends.

Loan Extension Asked

CEA asks an extension of the loan periods under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for small business and for business investment in general. Certain strategic industries would require special treatment, the council said, noting that they do not currently attract necessary capital requirements from private investing sources. One member of the council, Leon Keyserling, has consistently urged the steel industry to expand its capacity, but this point is not mentioned in the annual review.

The chief executive's message to Congress covered all of the points mentioned by CEA and added another item, that of broadened authority to the Federal Reserve Bank to control bank reserves and consumer credit.

He cited the need of loans for cooperative housing projects for the middle income groups and urged Congress to continue rent control for another year. It is believed that the Democratic leaders in Congress are planning legislation to authorize a system of capital banks to provide capital for small business and legislation has already been introduced to permit government funds to be authorized for development of cooperative or nonprofit housing for middle income families.

In other respects the President repeated the recommendations he made at the first session of the 81st Congress, such as passage of the St. Lawrence seaway legislation and the development of such other power projects as the Columbia Valley Authority.

The International Trade Organization and Point IV legislation was high on his list of legislative priority. In connection with this latter point, it has been learned that the State Department has brought Leslie Wheeler back from his post at Mexico City to head up plans for the development of the Point IV program. Mr. Wheeler may be recalled by grain trade circles as one of the architects of the International Wheat Agreement. The news of the Wheeler appointment did not exactly provoke dancing in the streets. One prominent grain organization official declared that this announcement indicated that it would be some time before anything developed in regard to Point IV.

Europe's 1949 Wheat Outturn Shows Slight Gain Over 1948

LONDON—Estimates of European wheat production in 1949 indicate that the total outturn was approximately 1,387,440,000 bu., about 5 million bushels over the final 1948 figure. The prewar average was 1,592 million bushels.

Although the total acreage sown to wheat showed some reduction when compared with previous years, yields were among the highest ever recorded and contributed to a satisfactory outturn in the light of prevailing conditions. In the U.K. the yield was 40.5 bu. an acre, compared with the 1934-38 figure of 34.5 bu. Belgium achieved 37.8 bu. and Holland 47.2 bu., comparative figures being 39.9 bu. and 43.8 bu., respectively.

For France the 1949 crop was estimated at 288,880,000 bu., compared with the government's official 1948 estimate of 272,320,000 bu. Italy contributed 239,200,000 bu., a slight increase over the 1948 figure of 224 million bushels. Britain, where the acreage fell below expectations showed a drop from 88,040,000 bu. in 1948 to 79,760,000 bu.

Conditions Favorable

Conditions for the 1949 crops were generally speaking, unusually favorable. Major crop failures were in Spain and Portugal, where yields were affected by drouth. Yields were also substantially below average in eastern European countries, probably as a result of the same difficulty.

Russian reports are, as in former years, classified as unreliable, but it is estimated that the crop may have been in the region of 1.1 billion bushels. The acreage, according to an assessment of Russian reports issued during the year, was about the same as that in prewar years. Despite this, the estimate is about 10% below the yields achieved then. This is accounted for by the fact that official statements, made at harvest time, indicated that bad weather had affected the condition of the crop and caused some damage.

Rye production in Europe is assessed at about 700 million bushels, Germany providing reports of the most satisfactory results. This figure compares with an outturn of 660 million bushels in 1948. In Russia, the acreage sown to rye showed a substantial increase over that laid down in prewar years, and it is safe to assume that the crop was somewhere in the region of 900 million bushels.

As far as the Asian wheat growing territories are concerned, observers suggest that the outturn fulfilled expectations at about 1,480 million bushels. In Africa, where good harvests were obtained, the yield was slightly more than average at 156 million bushels.

DRESS PRINT BAG DISPLAY—The new 1950 cotton flour and feed bag display of the Textile Bag Mfrs. Assn. is shown above. The display, which shows the versatility of dress print cotton bags and how they are being promoted to consumers, is available for bookings at annual conventions throughout the country through application to the association at Evanston, Ill.

FIRM CHANGES STATUS

PASADENA—The H. V. Nootbaar & Co., a proprietorship, has been acquired by Fairway Distributors, a corporation, effective Aug. 31, 1949. The consolidation of the two entities has been made as a move toward eliminating operating duplications. Both the proprietorship and the corporation were singly owned. The name Fairway Distributors has now been changed to H. V. Nootbaar & Co. The officers of the corporation are all former H. V. Nootbaar & Co. (proprietorship) people and the personnel in its entirety is unchanged. Officers are: H. V. Nootbaar, president; D. L. Smith, vice president; Dorothy T. Nootbaar, secretary-treasurer; and W. J. Coke, Jr., assistant secretary-treasurer.

British Trade Pact with Russia Seen Imminent

LONDON — The lengthy Anglo-Russian trade negotiations, which have been proceeding for the past two years, are expected to conclude in the near future with the signing of a 5-year trade pact involving among other commodities, the sale of wheat to Britain. Coarse grains, on the lines of the existing short term one million ton deal, may also be included. No indications of the prices to be charged for wheat and coarse grains have been revealed, but it is expected that they will be above prevailing world prices if evidence of Russian deals with other countries is illustrative of the situation.

The talks have been subject to frequent breakdowns because the Russians insisted upon the British government guaranteeing delivery dates

and the strict observance of the terms of the contracts which they propose to negotiate with manufacturers. The Russian trade delegation now seems to be ready to negotiate directly with the British firms involved on the usual competitive terms prevailing in the open market. The success of the current Anglo-Polish agreement, under which Britain is making deliveries on time and up to the amounts ordered, is stated to have impressed the Russians with the ability of British manufacturers to meet the conditions imposed.

Russia requires heavy and light machinery, chemicals and other goods.

ENRICHED HARD WHEAT FLOUR BOUGHT BY Q.M.

CHICAGO—The Chicago Quartermaster Purchasing Office last week announced the following purchases of enriched hard wheat flour:

15,000 sacks at $4.64, papers, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, to Kansas City for beyond.

1,500 sacks at $4.93, papers, Arrow Mills, Inc., Houston, to San Antonio.

2,020 sacks at $5.02, papers, Arrow Mills, to Fort Bliss, Texas.

4,800 sacks at $5.07, cottons, General Mills, Inc., San Francisco, to Lyoth, Cal.

2,400 sacks at $4.79, papers, Preston-Shaffer Milling Co., Walla Walla, Wash., to Auburn, Wash.

2,400 sacks at $4.45, cottons, Big "J" Milling & Elevator Co., Brigham City, Utah, to Ogden, Utah.

800 sacks at $5.04, Kansas Milling Co., to Upton, Ill.

The purchasing office also bought 600 sacks of soft wheat flour from the Doughnut Corporation of America, New York, at $4.72, for delivery to Bellbluff, Va.

ENID BOARD OF TRADE ELECTS 1950 OFFICERS

ENID, OKLA.—Dale H. Johnston was elected president of the Enid Board of Trade at the annual meeting of the board held here Jan. 3. Price Feuquay was named vice president, with E. R. Humphrey elected secretary-treasurer.

The following directors were elected: Homer Thomas, Claud Nicholson, R. A. McClintock, R. A. Feuer and J. A. Feuquay.

On Parade

K.C. Businessmen to Hear Story of Formula Feed

KANSAS CITY—The formula feed industry will receive the salute of the businessmen of Kansas City Jan. 11 at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon.

At one of a series of meetings devoted to leading industries of the city, under the title of "Kansas City on Parade," the formula feed industry will tell the story of its growth and development and its importance to the Kansas City area.

A committee representing all of the formula feed manufacturers of Kansas City has arranged a program of dramatic skits to show the benefits of scientific feeding and what this nutritional knowledge means to the consumer of meat, milk and eggs.

The program will begin at 12:15 p.m. at the Muehlebach Hotel.

John Tatam

Gordon H. Clark

W. G. McLaughlin

NAMED BY INTERNATIONAL—Three new corporate vice presidents of the International Milling Co., Minneapolis, were named by the board of directors at the company's annual stockholders meeting Jan. 10. They are: John Tatam, general sales manager for all U.S. domestic units; Gordon H. Clark, director of production, and W. G. McLaughlin, division manager at New York City. The following named men now are directors of International: F. A. Bean, chairman of the board; Charles Ritz, president; Atherton Bean, executive vice president; J. M. Brunck, P. B. Hicks, Mr. Clark, Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Tatam, vice presidents; John W. Cain, general manager, southwestern division, and Paul M. Peterson, general manager of the durum division. Mr. Cain and Mr. Peterson were elected to the board of directors at the meeting. Other officers are M. F. Vaughn, treasurer, F. R. Murphy, secretary, and M. W. Anderson, newly elected assistant secretary.

Court Upholds Flour Mill's Position in Country Elevator Wage Act Ruling

ST. LOUIS—Flour Mills of America, Inc., has won the first test in a fight to obtain the appropriate agricultural exemptions for country elevator employees of a flour milling company under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Judge George H. Moore of the federal court for the eastern district of Missouri in St. Louis, has informed attorneys for the milling company that he will rule in their favor in the suit brought against the milling company by the federal wage and hour administrator.

William R. McComb, administrator of the wage and hour division, Department of Labor, last May brought an injunction suit against Flour Mills of America for the purpose of requiring the milling firm to deal with the employees of its country elevators as if they were subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

It was conceded by the government that all of the country elevators involved in the litigation were located within the areas of production as defined by the law. The administrator contended, however, that the employees were not exempt because they were not engaged in the handling of agricultural commodities for market but for processing in the company's flour mill in St. Louis. In effect the government contended that the country elevators were merely antennae of the flour mill and that the employees there were truly engaged in the processing of the commodities and hence subject to the act.

Judge Moore said of this contention: "On examination of the record, the stipulation of facts and the applicable authorities, it appears to the court that the defendant's employees in its country elevators are, in their duties in handling and storing wheat and loading it for shipment, within Section 13 (a) (10) of the Fair Labor Standards Act exempting employees 'engaged in handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state, or canning of agricultural or horticultural commodities for market,' even though most of the wheat received by these country elevators is shipped to the defendant's terminal elevator in St. Louis and is processed and manufactured in the defendant's St. Louis mill."

Commenting on the decision, Edgar Shook, attorney for the milling company said: "The question involved in the case has had little consideration by the courts. We have felt that the employees at country elevators located within the area of production are exempt, and it has been our opinion that the legislative history of the act, and especially of the exemptions as set forth in the Congressional Record, sustained that view. Some of the administrative interpretations of the act have, we believe, supported the defendant's position. Whatever may be the ultimate outcome, it is good to have the decision of an able judge like Judge Moore in favor of the exemption of country elevator employees."

The point at issue is of major importance to a large number of flour milling companies which operate country elevators. If the government contention were to prevail it would mean a great readjustment in time and wage schedules of these elevators and would put these wheat collection points at substantial disadvantage compared with non-mill country stations.

AD FEATURES BREAD—To the baking industry and consumers all over America this full color ad of the American Dairy Assn., appearing in the Jan. 14 issue of the Saturday Evening Post, points the way to better bread through the "magic ingredient"—nonfat milk solids.

FARRAR TILNEY TO REMAIN WITH GENERAL BAKING CO.

NEW YORK — Contrary to previously published reports, Farrar Tilney, vice president and director of purchases of the General Baking Co., New York, has announced that he will remain indefinitely with the company in the same capacity he has occupied for so many years.

ALLIEDS PLAN PARTY

BUFFALO—The annual party of the Allied Trades of the Baking Industry of Buffalo will be held in the Park Lane Restaurant here Jan. 21. Cocktails, dinner and dancing are on the program which is under the direction of Russell Klaus and Al Niedermayer.

Shift in Grain Storage Charges Asked

CCC PROPOSES THAT CONGRESS MAKE DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS

Expense Would Be Transferred From Support Program; Seen as Attempt to Assign Cost to Congress; Large Growth of Government Storage Cited

WASHINGTON — The Commodity Credit Corp. is now asking that its financial requirements for grain storage facilities be met through direct appropriations by Congress rather than a draft on CCC funds.

This information is obtained from President Truman's budget message to Congress. In the message he recommends that these charges be transferred from the price support program to appropriations.

This is precisely the position taken by H. E. Sanford, chairman of the National Grain Trade Council, when he appeared before congressional committees to ask that any expenditures for new grain storage facilities be authorized by Congress following requests for appropriations. The expenditures, he said, should not be left to the discretion of the CCC board of directors.

At that time Mr. Sanford urged that use of CCC funds for storage facilities be placed under the specific provisions of the CCC charter and not in its general powers.

In his budget message President Truman adopts the NGTC chairman's proposal and says to Congress, "While these operations are now being conducted under the price support program, it is proposed that they be classified under a new budgetary program as of July 1, 1950, because of the importance and magnitude of these operations."

Congress' Approval Asked

Mr. Sanford had told the congressional committees that the cost of storage should be brought to the attention of Congress and that, before CCC was permitted to commit its capital, it should ask Congress to give its stamp of approval. He urged Congress not to adopt the CCC charter as recommended by USDA but to confine its grant of real property ownership, which involved the acquirement of storage facilities for grain, only to such programs that Congress approved. Mr. Sanford asked that CCC authority in this respect be contained in the specific powers of the corporation and not in its general powers, which did not require congressional approval.

Now, as the 1950 budget goes to Congress, the chief executive, undoubtedly reflecting the USDA opinion, is asking the very same thing.

In short, USDA now wants to divorce the storage operations from the price support programs, although it urged on Congress favorable approval of its recommendations on the CCC charter amendment because the storage programs were part and parcel of the price support operations. It now appears that the cost of storage programs is an embarrassing cost factor.

Guide to Expansion

The budget message provides a guide to the magnitude of the government grain storage operations and intentions. Starting with an ownership of 45-million-bushel capacity in 1949, CCC purchased temporary bins to an approximate extent of 300 million bushels. This was in addition to an increase of 100 million bushels of farm storage and another 300 million bushels of storage through the use of occupancy guarantees.

CCC now proposes to expand grain storage facilities through the purchase of an additional 50-million-bushel temporary bin capacity in 1950, with an additional expansion of 100-million-bushel capacity on farms and another 300-million-bushel guaranteed storage occupancy.

Through June 30, 1951, as a result of CCC stimulus, there will be in addition to existing private and cooperative storage facilities, a total storage capacity for grain in this country (on farms, in government temporary bins and in storage for which the government guarantees occupancy) amounting to 1,195,004,000 bu. grain.

These storage facilities are in addition to such facilities which have been constructed by farmers and others who have not used government loan or credit facilities available.

In his budget message, the chief executive says that, to the extent

(Continued on page 19)

Reduction in Cost of USDA Seen in "Red Ink" Budget

WASHINGTON — If Congress approves President Truman's budget request for the coming fiscal year, the U.S. will be spending approximately five billion dollars more than it receives. In sending his annual budget message to Congress, the President hinted that his tax message to Congress will recommend reduction or elimination of certain excise taxes and increases in corporation taxes.

In regard to agriculture the presidential budget request appears to show a reduction of the costs of the agency but the budget fails to show that the fiscal giant of U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Commodity Credit Corp., will, if Congress approves, be granted an additional two billion dollars of borrowing power which does not appear as an appropriation item (The Northwestern Miller, Jan. 3, page 10).

In the budget message the chief executive states that USDA in 1950 will cost the taxpayer $2,671 million, while in the fiscal year 1951 this cost will be reduced to $2,206 million. This figure does not include the additional $2 billion borrowing authority asked for CCC.

The reduction in the cost of running USDA is attributed, according to the presidential message, to prospective smaller outlays on price supports as average allotments and marketing quotas serve to reduce production of the 1950 crops, particularly cotton and corn.

Never before has the charge that the farm price support program will lead to drastic controls over agriculture been more clearly verified than in the budget message for 1950. It says, "In 1951 estimated Commodity Credit Corp. expenditures decline to $952 million because of the expected effects of acreage allotments and marketing quotas on the 1950 crops. In later years, price support expenditures should decline further as production is adjusted to normal demand."

Several restrictions for agriculture take on a clear pattern as the price the government is asking for its price support insurance, observers point out.

———BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE———

J. C. HANNA ASSUMES NEW EAGLE ROLLER MILL POST

NEW ULM, MINN.—J. C. Hanna, formerly of Hopkins, Minn., has been named successor to A. G. Frantz, retired, as representative of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. under W. H. Carr, territory manager for the western New England territory. He will headquarter in Worcester, Mass.

A. G. Frantz, Worcester, former representative for Eagle in the territory, retired last month because of ill health. He will make his home in Jacksonville, Fla.

Price Prop Investment $3 Billion; 4-Month Loss Tops $43 Million

WASHINGTON—Some $3,148,500,000 was invested in the Commodity Credit Corp.'s farm price support program as of Oct. 31, 1949, Ralph S. Trigg, CCC president, has reported.

At the same time Mr. Trigg announced that CCC, in carrying out the program during the current fiscal year, sustained a net realized loss of $43,958,000 through October. (The net realized loss on the support program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949, was $254 million.)

Of the total investment of $3,148,500,000, loans outstanding totaled $1,456,000,000, including loans approved but not fully processed of $172,000,000. Inventories acquired under loan, purchase agreement and direct purchase operations represented an investment of $1,692,500,000.

$576 Million in Wheat Loans

Price support operations in four commodities accounted for the bulk of the loan total. These commodities, the quantities of collateral pledged and the loans outstanding, were as follows:

Wheat, bu	[illegible]	$ [illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, bale	758,561	[illegible]
Other		[illegible]
Total		$1,[illegible]

Included under "other" above were loans on flaxseed, peanuts, soybeans, potatoes, barley, dry edible beans and peas, grain sorghums, oats, rice, rye, rosin, turpentine, American-Egyptian cotton and cottonseed.

Items in the inventory of the CCC as of Oct. 31, the quantities involved and the cost were as follows:

Cotton, upland, bale	[illegible]	$ [illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linseed oil, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dried eggs, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans, cwt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other		[illegible]
Total		$1,[illegible]

"Other" items in inventory included American-Egyptian cotton, flax fiber, cottonseed, cheese, dried milk, peanuts, soybeans, dried fruit, potato starch, potatoes, barley, dry edible peas, grain sorghum, oats, rice, rye, hay and pasture seeds, turkeys, rosin and turpentine.

Loss Explained

The net loss in carrying on the CCC price-support program in the first four months of the fiscal year was realized largely on wheat, peanuts, grain sorghum and potatoes, Mr. Tripp explained.

The CCC is authorized to have borrowings outstanding at any one time of $4,750,000,000 to carry on its various programs, including the price-support program. As of Oct. 31, 1949, the CCC had in use $2,692,000,000 of its statutory borrowing authority.

This left a net statutory borrowing authority available of $2,058,000,000. In addition, other current operating obligations of the CCC amounted to $533,000,000, some part of which may be liquidated by the use of borrowing authority.

———BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE———

MNF Discusses Proposed Wage Study in Mills

CHICAGO—The executive committee of the Millers National Federation, at a meeting here Jan. 9, discussed the possibility of establishing minimum wages, under the Walsh-Healey Act, in flour mills operating on government contracts.

The discussion followed a recent conference in Washington at which labor department officials and federation representatives considered a proposed survey to determine wheth-

er minimum wages should be established under the Walsh-Healey Act. Hill Clark of the federation's Chicago office was among the representatives of various industries who met with wage and hour officials to discuss forms under which the wage and hour division would make studies of wage data relating to the application of the Walsh-Healey Act in these industries.

At present, it is reported from Washington, the wage and hour administration is investigating 36 other industries in connection with the act. The milling industry is not included in that group, indicating that it may be some time before the government gets around to its inclusion.

Under provisions of the act, contractors doing business with the government must comply with minimum wage requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The minimum rates, if established, would apply to all mill production employees working directly on a government contract which covers the delivery of goods in the amount of more than $10,000.

George P. Larrick, associate commissioner of Food and Drug Administration, appeared before the committee and answered numerous questions about the Food and Drug proposal for cooperative investigational work in flour mills into insect infestation of wheat.

The executive committee adopted a resolution approving this program in principle and recommending it to the favorable consideration of the members of the industry.

Various other subjects also were taken up at the committee meeting in Chicago. They included the Millers Long Range Program, proposed changes in flour package labeling which would be necessary if additional bleaching and maturing agents are authorized, means of eliminating insect infestation of boxcars, failure of the export subsidy program to enable a satisfactory amount of flour to be exported, plans for the federation's May convention and possible means of stimulating export flour trade by eliminating discrimination in foreign countries.

John L. Locke, Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, president of the federation, presided at the meeting. Other members of the executive committee in attendance included J. C. Beaven, Standard Milling Co., Chicago; W. P. Bomar, Bewley Mills, Inc., Ft. Worth; H. W. Files, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis; E. J. Heseman, Igleheart Brothers, Inc., Evansville, Ind.; Al V. Imbs, J. F. Imbs Milling Co., St. Louis; G. S. Kennedy, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis; Fred J. Lingham, Federal Mill, Inc., Lockport, N.Y.; Ward Magill, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita; M. F. Mulroy, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis; C. A. Quartberg, Tri-State Milling Co., Rapid City, S.D., and I. E. Woodard, Acme-Evans Co., Inc., Indianapolis.

Atherton Bean, International Milling Co., Minneapolis, was present for Charles Ritz and Elmer W. Reed, Flour Mills of America, Inc., Kansas City, represented Henry H. Cate.

CLASS 2 WHEAT PRICE 15¾c OVER CLASS 1

WINNIPEG—The Canadian Wheat Board has advised the trade that the average price of Class 2 wheat over the board's price of Class 1 wheat for the month of December, 1949, is 15¾c bu.

Government Officials Lower Wheat Export Goal to 350 Million Bushels

WASHINGTON—Government officials have lowered their sights on the export target and now expect to ship not more than 350 million bushels of wheat in the current crop year.

Also, they say that corn exports are not likely to exceed 125 million bushels to Economic Cooperation Administration nations plus some scattered amounts to Canada and other small quantities to other nations. Other coarse grain exports financed by ECA funds are not likely to exceed 25 million bushels, including barley, grain sorghums and oats.

The new wheat export target is expected to be more likely of achievement than the previous goal of 400 million bushels, barring any unforeseen new demand.

ECA-financed corn exports authorized through Dec. 31, 1949, total approximately 55 million bushels, and ECA officials doubt that foreign buyers will commit their funds to buy more than an additional 70 million bushels of this commodity for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1950. Subsequent procurement of corn could run up the corn export total to 150 million bushels for the corn crop year ending Oct. 1950.

The probable decline in estimated corn exports has caused concern in the Production and Marketing Administration grain branch, where officials say that the devaluation in foreign currencies has deprived the U.S. of substantial corn export tonnage. They have been discussing the possibility that the government might reduce its price of corn on sales beyond the minimum requirements of importers so that the foreign nations would be encouraged to expand their livestock production.

The main difficulty in such a decision is to determine what are the minimum requirements for corn for any specific nation when the reduced price would apply.

The only hope that corn exports may be expanded will rest in some export incentive which could be arranged at the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

If the USDA decides that it will subsidize corn exports beyond the limits of ECA funds it is possible that the government might take away from the private trade the export of this commodity unless it decided that it would adopt the International Wheat Agreement subsidy principle and make subsidy announcements under which the private trade might move corn stocks.

The suggestion for a corn subsidy incentive is now being proposed at operating levels within USDA and has not reached policy levels. However, that it is being considered is significant and indicates real anxiety over the indicated level of corn exports for this year.

Government officials say that nothing official on a corn subsidy can be expected for some time.

The expected movement of soybeans to Germany, indicated as probable after the New Year, has been delayed at least for another two weeks due to some internal problems which have to be ironed out in the new western German government.

Government officials expect, however, now that ECA has control over the army relief funds that it will spend this money for such needed supplies as soybeans.

Three-Point Program Proposed as Solution to Infestation Problem

CHICAGO—The grain grades committee of the Millers National Federation has suggested a three-point program designed to solve the problem of hidden infestation in milling wheat.

The program calls for the following steps:

1. Develop an accurate means for measuring the degree of infestation in wheat.

2. Include this means of measurement in the official grain standards, so that in the marketing of wheat the freedom from or degree of infestation will be recognized commercially.

3. Get under way an extensive educational program designed to control, and if possible, eliminate infestation in wheat coming into market.

An official of the federation in a recent issue of the Hook-Up points out that substantial improvement has taken place throughout the milling industry in the past few years in the sanitary aspects of flour production.

"Yet it sometimes happens that flour will not meet the sanitary requirements of the Food and Drug Administration although that flour was produced in plants passed by federal inspectors and milled from wheat graded clear under the grain standards," a federation official stated.

"The grain standards take no account of the invisible infestation in wheat, whereas the results of this infestation bring penalties from the Food and Drug Administration.

"It is this set of conditions which has produced a very difficult problem for the milling industry," it is stated.

It is the belief of federation officials that achievement of the three points in the program will require much time and effort.

Most attention has been directed to finding an accurate and practical test for measuring infestation in wheat.

Once such a method is devised and its accuracy can be established, then the question of relating the degree of infestation to the grain standards will have to be tackled.

It was concluded that, for the long pull, the educational approach is extremely important. Some activity of this sort has already begun, principally in Kansas, but federation officials say that it cannot hope to have maximum effect "until commercial values are reflected for wheat free of infestation, and such commercial values are primarily dependent on official grades."

It is believed that such an educational program will, of necessity, have to be conducted largely by the agricultural extension service, federal and state, and extension officials have told the federation that they will be glad to embark upon such a campaign.

2,000,000 Bu. Storage Addition

The 2 million-bushel addition to the plant of the Wichita (Kansas) Terminal Elevator Co., recently completed, is shown in this picture of the combined 6 million bushel elevator facilities operated by the company. The recently completed portion is the second 2 million-bushel addition made to the original elevator.

The latest addition is owned by associated companies—1,300,000 bu. by American Flours, Inc., Newton, Kansas, and 700,000 bu. by Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kansas. The facilities are used by these mills for the selection and storage of milling wheat.

The additions are fully equipped with the latest aspiration equipment for removing all dust and foreign material from the grain. They are designed for sanitary handling of wheat as a food product.

In addition to the grain storage, a warehouse and air conditioned offices also were added. The warehouse is 40 by 100 ft. and will also house a machine shop.

FILL-IN INTEREST BOOSTS VOLUME OF FLOUR BUSINESS

Most Buyers Remain Cool to Long-Term Commitments; Improved Sales Largely Result From Small-Lot Purchases for Nearby

Interest in flour buying is somewhat better, although there were no indications early this week that buyers were ready to secure substantial quantities for requirements far in advance. Buying last week, judging from its scattered nature and limited amounts involved in individual transactions, indicated that buyers were intent mainly upon keeping stocks on hand at working levels. Some round lot sales were reported in the Southwest, but these were the exception to the general buying attitude. Uncertainty over wheat market trends appears as the principal deterrent to new large-quantity purchasing, with many bakers and jobbers keeping alive hopes of a drastic market decline such as occurred early last year and in 1948.

EXPORT DEMAND SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

New export demand developed last week. The French Supply Mission bought about 100,000 sacks of clears for the French African colonies at prices ranging up to $4.30, sacked, New York or Norfolk, with a few small spot lots at $4.40. The Production and Marketing Administration purchased 94,000 sacks for Trieste at a top of $4.16, Gulf, and 167,000 sacks for Greece at a limit of $4.23. Latin American interest improved somewhat, with Cuban demand fair and Jamaica in the market for 30,000 sacks of low grade flour. Venezuela is no longer eligible for the subsidy, having fulfilled its quota under the International Wheat Agreement.

SPRING SMALL-LOT BUSINESS BETTER

Although sales of flour by spring wheat mills are still rather slow, better demand for fill-in quantities last week increased total sales to 66% of capacity from the previous week's average of 59%. Sales in the corresponding period last year averaged 60.5%. Buyers showed a decided reluctance to contract for forward positions, and the sales completed were almost entirely for amounts needed to fill inventories depleted during the holiday purchasing lull. Directions picked up and shipments from mills averaged 101% of capacity. Family flour buying was limited as buyers are still ordering out flour contracted for Dec. 5.

SOUTHWESTERN SALES TOTAL UP

Flour sales improved moderately in the Southwest last week, although the increase was smaller than anticipated earlier. Sales averaged 48% of capacity, compared with 25% the preceding week and 50% a year ago. Two eastern chain bakers bought round lots, one taking 150,000 sacks and the other 100,000 sacks. Other business was limited. Family flour business remains moderate, although there was a slight pick-up in small-lot orders. Shipping directions were fair to good, with the backlog of orders extremely low.

A detailed review of sales activity in the principal flour markets in the U.S. will be found on page 26.

MORE INTEREST NOTED IN EAST

Buying of small lots of flour was quite general last week in the metropolitan New York area, and the sales total was satisfactory. Almost every order specified immediate shipment, indicating the need for replacements. Individual buyers, however, backed away from volume purchases. Shipping directions were steady. At Buffalo, more interest was apparent as stocks have dwindled. Operations continue good, with a 14% increase reported last week.

Flour buying continued light at Boston, with interest confined to nearby supplies. Buyers continued to look for a major price break and therefore took only conservative amounts when needed. At Philadelphia flour buying was slow, with large chain operators showing no interest in building up future supplies and the smaller establishments apparently taking their cue from the large operators. The backlogs of undelivered flour have reached an unusually low level, and some trade observers predict that considerable buying may be expected shortly.

Interest in flour purchases picked up at Pittsburgh. While no large commitments were made, buying was fairly steady. Sales representatives are more optimistic about business prospects during the remainder of January. Directions were brisk.

CENTRAL STATES TRADE STILL SLOW

Flour demand did not improve at Chicago. Sales last week consisted chiefly of one- and two-car lots, with only occasional orders for larger amounts. Family flour trade also was inactive. Directions were fair to good. At St. Louis demand was fairly good for two or three days but slow at the end of the week. Purchases did not extend beyond 60-day needs. Small bakery accounts are showing little buying interest, due, in part, to slow sales of bakery products. Fill-in purchases were reported by central states mills.

MODERATE GAIN REPORTED IN SOUTH

While individual buyers in the South took only moderate quantities of flour, the buying was more general last week. Nearby shipment was ordered in most transactions at New Orleans. Hard winters led other types in total sales, with demand somewhat dull for northern springs and fair for soft wheat flours from the central states. Shipping directions have slowed slightly.

BUSINESS SLOW IN PACIFIC N.W.

Pacific Northwest mills still are running far below normal as business last week picked up slightly. There was some buying when flour prices advanced, but the quantities were limited to small lots. Millers were hopeful that the Philippine government would sign the International Wheat Agreement, thereby making sales to that nation eligible for the subsidy. Export business has been practically nil for Pacific Northwest mills for some time, and domestic sales are insufficient to keep the plants busy.

FLOUR PRODUCTION SHOWS INCREASE

Flour production shows an increase of 224,502 sacks from the preceding week. Output of the mills reporting to The Northwestern Miller, representing 73.1% of the total flour production in the U.S. during October, the latest month for which census figures are available, amounting to 2,950,615 sacks compared with 2,726,113 in the previous week and 3,370,036 in the corresponding week of a year ago. Two years ago the figure was 3,712,319 and three years ago 4,090,275. There was an increase of 3,000 sacks in the Northwest, 62,000 in the Southwest, 123,000 in Buffalo and 20,000 in the North Pacific Coast while production decreased 500 sacks in the Central and Southeast.

Interest in Semolina Bookings for 30 to 60 Days Hikes Sales

Scattered interest in purchasing of 30 to 60-day supplies improved sales of semolina and durum granulars last week. Buying was not general, however, and was confined mainly to macaroni and noodle product manufacturers whose contracts had about run out.

Meanwhile, eastern trade sources report that demand for macaroni and noodles picked up substantially following the rather dull period that extended over the past month or so. Prices for packaged goods were unchanged.

Premiums for fancy milling quality durum wheat are firm, because of the scarcity of receipts at Minneapolis. Primary movement of grain was seasonally slow over the holidays, and inclement weather right afterwards continued to hamper movement to market. Premiums early this week were about 16¢ over the May future, up 2¢ in the past week. The big question in market appraisal in the next few weeks is how much selling will be done between now and the expiration of the loan privilege Jan. 31.

Quotations on standard semolina eased to $5.75@5.85 Jan. 9, and mills were reported to be considering offers to buy slightly below that range. Production of durum mills declined slightly last week as compared to the previous week.

Durum wheat prices delivered at Minneapolis Jan. 7, were as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

DURUM PRODUCTS OUTPUT

[illegible]

	No. mills	5-day wk. capacity	Wkly. production	% of capacity
Jan. 1-7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prev. week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Crop year production
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

MILLFEED MARKETS DECLINE AFTER GAIN

Last Week's Spurt Not Maintained as Demand Again Turns Sluggish

Millfeed markets are sluggish again following a fair spurt toward the end of last week. Buyers seem hesitant to commit themselves in view of the uncertainty of market trends and demand is not sustained. Prices early this week are at about the same levels as early last week.

A good upturn in formula feed demand was experienced by manufacturers in the Southwest last week. The improvement was brought about by a lack of sufficient dealer inventories, principally in the South. These dealers came in heavily for poultry feed and were continuing to exhibit a good demand for hog and cattle feed. Dairy feed is in fair to good demand.

The index of wholesale feedstuffs prices for the country as a whole, compiled by the Production and Marketing Administration, stood at 210.8 as of Jan. 3, down 1 point for the week. The feed grain index was 186, up 1½ points.

Many new orders came last week from the broiler area where birds are aging and are consuming greater amounts of feed. Broiler prices are not too satisfactory to the producers, and this does not furnish much incentive to start new flocks. Nevertheless, those who are keeping their birds for better prices are stepping up their feed intake. Egg feeds are in fairly good demand in spite of the fact that egg prices are low.

Some manufacturers have had to step up production this week to meet the demands of full nearby shipping schedules. Extra shifts have been added at some plants, and additional working days are being planned if the need arises. Formula prices are slightly stronger this week, with some of the principal ingredients on the upturn. Advances are about $1@2 ton.

Formula feed demand failed to increase to the full expectations of Northwest manufacturers as colder weather gripped the area last week. However, some report an improvement over the dull holiday business with dealers actively replenishing inventories allowed to reach a low level at the end of 1949.

Much of the discouragement concerning egg price levels seems to have disappeared as the egg market turned upward slightly. Some large poultry producers have indicated that they no longer intend to curtail operations as they had indicated they might do a few weeks ago.

Sales of poultry mashes, in fact, have been the best among the various types of formula feeds this week.

Millfeed production by mills in the Northwest, the Southwest and at Buffalo, representing 75% of the combined flour milling capacities of those areas amounted to 45,875 tons last week, according to figures compiled by The Northwestern Miller. Production for the current week compares with an output of 41,989 tons in the week previous and 51,281 tons in a similar period a year ago. Crop year production to date totals 1,394,202 tons as compared with 1,518,031 tons in the corresponding period a year ago.

Bearish Influences Make Mark on Wheat Values

Futures Prices Decline Fractions to 2¢ Bu. as Cash Markets Remain Relatively Firm

Bearish factors continue to exert influence over wheat values, and futures quotations are quoted lower this week in comparison to last week. The Minneapolis May and July contracts showed the greatest declines, amounting to about 2¢ bu., while Kansas City March and May fell ⅝¢ to 1¢ bu. during the week. Chicago prices were off about ½¢ for March and May but about unchanged for July and September. Persistent rumors of a possible purchase of wheat by Great Britain involving a large quantity of soft red wheat apparently bolstered values at Chicago.

Closing prices for wheat futures at leading markets Jan. 9 were: Chicago—March $2.15⅝, May $2.09⅝@2.09¾, July $1.90⅝@1.90¾, September $1.91¼; Minneapolis—May $2.13¼, July $2.07@2.07¼, September $1.95¼; Kansas City—March $2.13⅛, May $2.05@2.05⅛, July $1.86⅝, September $1.87⅛.

U.K. Buying Rumored

The reported interest of Great Britain in buying some 5 million bushels of wheat in the U.S. remained unconfirmed Jan. 9. It was pointed out that although England would be more likely to buy Canadian wheat, Canadian supplies in Atlantic positions already had been earmarked for shipment. The possibility that the U.K. would take part of the amount in soft red wheat was based on the fact that much of the wheat usually purchased by Britain from Australia is of soft varieties. The U.K. and Australia recently have had some differences concerning prices levels involved in the prospective purchases.

Meanwhile, the Economic Cooperation Administration was said to have warned European nations that they may expect a 25% reduction in funds available starting July 1, which might sharply cut the amounts of agricultural supplies moving from the U.S. to that area. However, some observers in Washington feel that agriculture-state representatives in Congress will buck any move to cut down ECA spending for surplus U.S. farm goods.

While domestic demand for flour remained only moderate, export business picked up last week as France bought 100,000 sacks and the Production and Marketing Administration procured 167,000 sacks for Greece and 95,000 sacks for Trieste.

Western Germany and Japan are expected to be accepted into the International Wheat Agreement when the council of the organization meets this week. Canada reportedly is demanding a 30 million bushel share of the annual export quotas to these countries, which are expected to total 100 million bushels—55 million bushels for Germany and 45 million bushels for Japan. Should Canada succeed in winning a share of these exports, U.S. exports would be cut by that amount since both occupied countries now are being supplied wholly from U.S. sources.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture this week revised its maximum price equivalents on wheat for export under the IWA to put them in line with Canadian wheat. The new prices take into account the increased cost of hauling bulk wheat from the base point of Fort William-Port Arthur during the period when Great Lakes navigation is closed. Also, USDA decided to make a single maximum price equivalent for all of Europe, Africa and the Middle East to replace the two previously in effect.

Spring Wheat Firmer

The cash wheat situation at Minneapolis was firmer, influenced principally by very light offerings since demand was not of an aggressive nature and readily satisfied. Offerings, however, were extremely light with only 493 cars received at Minneapolis and 389 at Duluth. Mills extended their free-storage offer to Feb. 15, which naturally took some wheat off the open market each day. Premiums on everything in the 12% protein and higher brackets were up 2¢ compared with the week before. At the close, ordinary No. 1 dark northern spring was quoted at 2@3¢ over the May price; 12% protein No. 1 dark northern spring was quoted at 6@8¢ over May; 13% protein 10@14¢; 14% protein 15@19¢; 15% protein 20@24¢ and 16% protein 25@29¢ over May. The average protein content of the hard red spring wheat tested at Minneapolis during the week was 13.81%, and the durum 12.81%.

Premiums on durum wheat also strengthened somewhat. Offerings were smaller and although mill demand was only fair, limited receipts tended to hold the trading basis steady. No. 1 and 2 hard amber durum, top milling quality, was quoted at 13@14¢ over the May No. 1 and 2 amber, choice milling quality, 7@12¢ over, and No. 1 and 2 durum, medium milling quality, 1@8¢ over. Bids on red durum were also advanced and at the close, No. 1 red was quoted at 10¢ under the May price.

The following table shows the approximate range of cash spring wheat values at Minneapolis, Jan. 7:

For Dry Sound Wheat

1 DNS or NS 58 lb.	$[illegible]
11.00% Protein	[illegible]
12.00% Protein	[illegible]
13.00% Protein	[illegible]
14.00% Protein	[illegible]
15.00% Protein	[illegible]

1¢ Premium for Heavy

Grade Discounts

Test weight—1¢ each lb. to 55 lb.
Damage—1¢ each 1 to 3%, over 2%.

Cash Values Ease

The recent steady pace in cash wheat values was lost over the past week-end by a sharp slump in futures and an easier tendency of premiums. Throughout most of the first week of the New Year premiums held to a set level, ordinary protein of No. 1 dark and hard winter wheat being sold at 13@15¢ over the May future, and 12% protein 13@18¢ over, 13% protein 13@20¢ over. But over the week-end a damper was put on the market by an unexpected upturn in receipts allowed by milder weather which increased country loadings and some improvement in producer selling. Meanwhile, mills were not showing any unusual interest in accepting the better choice of offerings, and wheat became more difficult to sell. On top of the easier cash market, the futures also hit a snag, and the basic May future fell to $2.05⅛ by the close Jan. 9. This was a 3¢ decline from the week's top. On the same day mark-ups for ordinary cash wheat dropped to 13@14¢ over, 12% protein went down to 13@16¢ over and 13% declined to 13@18¢ over.

The following table shows the approximate range of cash wheat prices at Kansas City Jan. 7, protein content considered:

No. 1 Dark and Hard	$[illegible]
No. 2 Dark and Hard	[illegible]
No. 3 Dark and Hard	[illegible]
No. 4 Dark and Hard	[illegible]
No. 1 Red	[illegible]
No. 2 Red	[illegible]
No. 3 Red	[illegible]
No. 4 Red	[illegible]

At Fort Worth ordinary No. 1 hard winter wheat was reported selling Jan. 9 at $2.39@2.41 bu., delivered Texas common points. The premium for 13% protein was 1¢ bu. Demand is dull and offerings are light.

There was further liquidation by longs in wheat market last week in the Pacific Northwest. There was some unloading of wheat to CCC, with acceptances of offers of 630,000 bu. for the three reporting days. Other business was very limited. Mills which are doing little business are interested principally in the high protein wheats and not the soft wheats. White wheats sold at $2.19 bu. at terminals at the end of the week.

Current Flour Production

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A Statistical Service Provided Continuously for Readers of The Northwestern Miller for More Than Half a Century

WEEKLY FLOUR PRODUCTION, IN SACKS (CWT.)

Flour production in principal manufacturing areas by mills reporting currently to The Northwestern Miller, with relationships of production to capacity and to the total estimated output of all mills in the U.S. expressed in percentages:

	Jan. 1-7, 1950	*Previous week	Jan. 1-8, 1949	Jan. 4-10, 1948	Jan. 5-11, 1947
Northwest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central and Southeast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Pacific Coast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percentage of total U.S. output	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Revised.

	Percentage of capacity operated in 6-day week: Jan. 1-7, 1950	Previous week	Jan. 1-8, 1949	Jan. 4-10, 1948	Jan. 5-11, 1947	Crop year flour production July 1 to: Jan. 7, 1950	Jan. 8, 1949
Northwest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central and S. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. Pacific Coast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SOUTHWEST

Kansas City

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Jan. 1-7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two years ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-year average			[illegible]
Ten-year average			[illegible]

Wichita

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Jan. 1-7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two years ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-year average			[illegible]
Ten-year average			[illegible]

Salina

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Jan. 1-7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two years ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-year average			[illegible]
Ten-year average			[illegible]

[illegible] Representative Mills Outside of Kansas City, Wichita and Salina

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Jan. 1-7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two years ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-year average			[illegible]
Ten-year average			[illegible]

CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN

Mills in Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and eastern Missouri:

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Jan. 1-7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two years ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-year average			[illegible]
Ten-year average			[illegible]

*Revised.

NORTHWEST

Minneapolis

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Jan. 1-7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two years ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-year average			[illegible]
Ten-year average			[illegible]

Principal interior mills in Minnesota, including Duluth, St. Paul, North Dakota, Montana and Iowa:

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Jan. 1-7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two years ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-year average			[illegible]
Ten-year average			[illegible]

*Revised.

BUFFALO

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Jan. 1-7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two years ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-year average			[illegible]
Ten-year average			[illegible]

*Revised.

PACIFIC COAST

Principal mills on the North Pacific Coast:

Seattle, Tacoma and Interior Washington Mills

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Jan. 1-7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two years ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-year average			[illegible]
Ten-year average			[illegible]

Portland and Interior Oregon Mills

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
Jan. 1-7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two years ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-year average			[illegible]
Ten-year average			[illegible]

*Revised.

MILLFEED OUTPUT

Production of millfeeds, in tons, for the current and prior two weeks, together with season total of (1) principal mills of Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma and the cities of Kansas City and St. Joseph; (2) principal mills of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota and Montana, including Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth-Superior; (3) mills of Buffalo, N.Y. Production computed on the basis of 72% flour extraction.

	Southwest*: Weekly production	Crop year to date	Northwest*: Weekly production	Crop year to date	Buffalo†: Weekly production	Crop year to date	Combined**: Weekly production	Crop yr. to date
Jan. 1-7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Two weeks ago	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
1948	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1946	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1947	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1946††	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-yr. average	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Principal mills. **75% of total capacity. †All mills. ††80% extraction basis effective March 1 to Sept. 1, 1946 (31 lb. millfeed accepted as yield of 100 lb. flour). ‡Revised.

Chicago Board of Trade Elects Carl E. Bostrom

Carl E. Bostrom

Sylvester J. Meyers

Earle M. Combs, Jr.

CHICAGO—All nominees on the ticket for places as officials of the Chicago Board of Trade were elected at the annual ballot vote Jan. 9. Carl E. Bostrom, with a background of six years both as a director of the board and as chairman of the business conduct committee, as well as one year each as first and second vice president, was elected president to serve during 1950.

Mr. Bostrom is vice president of Lowell Hoit & Co. Sylvester J. Meyers, vice president of the Arcady Farms Milling Co., was elected as first vice president at the board election and Earle M. Combs, Jr., head of Earle M. Combs & Son., was named second vice president.

Elected to three year terms as directors of the exchange were Thomas E. Hoaty, Sincere & Co.; Frank A. Miller, James E. Bennett & Co.; William J. Walton, General Mills, Inc.; Julius Mayer, Continental Grain Co., and Raymond A. Gerstenberg, Gerstenberg & Co. To fill the one year unexpired term of the late William Neubauer, Richard L. Kennedy, Harris, Upham & Co., was selected.

Carl E. Boatrom has been in the grain business ever since he started his first job as a messenger boy with Lowell Hoit & Co., Chicago. He progressed through all phases of the business until he became a director and vice president of his firm in 1949. As grain commission merchants, Lowell Hoit & Co. has specialized in the receiving and merchandising of grain from country elevators ever since its founding in 1889.

Mr. Bostrom completed a term of office last year as first vice president of the Chicago Board of Trade and previously served as second vice president. He has likewise, served as a member and chairman of various important committees such as the executive, membership, and business conduct committees. He became a member of the Board of Trade in 1922.

He also holds the position of vice chairman of the National Grain Trade Council. Mr. Boatrom was born in Chicago in 1900 and his home is in Chicago where he resides with his wife and two sons.

Sylvester J. Meyers, elected first vice president, is vice president and director of Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago.

Born in 1896 in Kankakee, Ill., Mr. Meyers worked for the New York Central Railroad and the Canadian Pacific before joining the Clover Leaf Milling Co., Buffalo, N.Y., an affiliate of Arcady Milling, assistant traffic manager in 1920. In 1921 he was transferred to Arcady Milling as traffic manager in Chicago.

Mr. Meyers was elected to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade in 1935 and became a member of the board of directors in 1943. He was second vice president during 1949.

He has been a member or chairman of various committees of the Board of Trade and was treasurer of the National Association of Commodity Exchanges in 1944.

Earle M. Combs, Jr., elected second vice president, has been a member of the board of directors since 1940.

Mr. Combs has been head of E. M. Combs & Son since his father's death in 1937, who had previously headed it since its founding in 1934. The firm is a member of the Board of Trade Clearing Corp. and Mr. Combs is a member of its board of governors.

Born in Chicago in 1901, Mr. Combs entered Armour Institute in 1917 (now known as Illinois Institute of Technology) to study chemical engineering. After two years, however, his interest in the grain business led him to join the J. C. Schaffer Grain Co. where he served in various capacities until 1934, when the business was discontinued.

Mr. Combs has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1923 and has the record for the longest continuous membership on the board of directors among those currently serving. He has been active on various committees including the chairmanship of the rules committee and others. He was president of the Cash Grain Assn., and is an active member of the National Grain Trade Council.

1950 Cost of Wheat Pact Set at $75 Million in Budget Message

WASHINGTON—The International Wheat Agreement cost this government in subsidies more than $80 million in 1949 and will cost more than $75 million in 1950, according to the estimates submitted to Congress in the presidential budget.

Under the legislation implementing the IWA, Commodity Credit Corp. has been authorized to finance these subsidy operations with a congressional assurance that it will be reimbursed for this expenditure and that in future years the Economic Cooperation Administration will be required to absorb this subsidy cost.

In his statement on the wheat agreement before the Senate subcommittee for foreign relations May 19, 1949, Charles F. Brannan, secretary of agriculture, forecast a subsidy cost for this year of approximately $84 million. However, the current subsidy level does not appear to have achieved its purpose since there has not been a consequential amount of U.S. wheat moving into the IWA countries except such as has been financed by ECA. Private grain trade and flour exporters complain that the present subsidy level is inadequate to get U.S. wheat moving, particularly soft red wheat.

However, from the estimate for IWA in the presidential budget taken in connection with the secretary's earlier estimate of the subsidy cost it would appear that the U.S. is close to its maximum subsidy commitment for this year.

For the next fiscal year, starting July 1, 1950, the chief executive estimates that the IWA subsidy will cost this government approximately $75 million.

It now appears evident that the U.S. is calculating its subsidy expense on the basis of wheat moving at the maximum price under the pact but foreign buyers do not reflect this confidence. In some circles it is feared that foreign buyers may hold off commitments until the close of the IWA year and then only take wheat at the minimum price levels of the pact. Importers are only required to take wheat from the exporting nations at the minimum of the price range established by the wheat pact, which for this year is $1.20 bu.

Some officials predict that if this condition should develop the U.S. would decline to increase its subsidy by the additional 30¢ bu. and permit the foreign buyers to forego their obligations under the pact.

Subsidy Rates Under Wheat Agreement

	Jan. 1 (No.)	Jan. 3 (Dec.)	Jan. 2 (Oct.)	Jan. 6 (Oct.)	Jan. 8 (Oct.)
East Coast Ports—					
To all destinations	22¢	20¢	21¢	21¢	23¢
West Coast Ports—					
To all destinations	21¢	21¢	21¢	21¢	21¢
Gulf Coast Ports—					
To European Atlantic ports	21¢	21¢	21¢	21¢	21¢
To Mediterranean, Middle East, West and South Africa	21¢	21¢	21¢	21¢	21¢
To Asia and adjacent territory	21¢	21¢	21¢	21¢	23¢
To Latin America and West Indies	19¢	19¢	19¢	19¢	17¢
To Mexico	21¢	21¢	19¢	19¢	17¢

DEATHS

William E. McGaw, 72, one of the pioneers in the wheat movement through Vancouver, B.C., died there recently. His first connection with the grain business was in Winnipeg, where he became general manager of the Western Canada Flour Milling Co. and a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. He moved to Vancouver and became manager for the Alberta Wheat Pool, being instrumental in having grain channeled through Vancouver. He retained the position until his retirement some years ago before entering the financial business.

In noting regretfully the death of **Sir Wilmott Lewis**, long time Washington correspondent for the London Times last week, Herman Fakler, vice president, Millers National Federation, Washington, said that the milling industry would undoubtedly recall that Sir Wilmott had on two occasions been the guest of the Millers National Federation at its annual conventions. Mr. Fakler, in commenting on the favorable impression that Sir Wilmott made on these occasions among the milling industry, added further evidence to the fine reputation of this British newspaperman. Sir Wilmott, known in local circles only as "Bill" was declared to be Britain's unofficial ambassador. —J. C.

JOHN J. VANIER'S MOTHER DIES IN SALINA, KANSAS

SALINA, KANSAS — Mrs. Julia Augusta Vanier, mother of John J. Vanier, president of the Western Star Mill Co., Salina, died Jan. 9 in St. John's Hospital in Salina.

Born in Richardson County, Nebraska, Mrs. Vanier married Jacob C. Vanier in 1894. She has been a resident of Salina for the past 22 years. Surviving are her husband, three children, J. J. Vanier, Salina, Kansas; Mrs. R. O. Button, Topeka, Kansas, and Mrs. Harold E. Tallquist, Dallas, Texas, two brothers and a sister, eight grandchildren and five great grandchildren.

LARGEST PRODUCER

The U.S. is currently the largest producer in the world of wheat, corn, oats and soybeans.

Cuban Imports of U.S. Flour Spurt

HAVANA—Cuban imports of U.S. flour during November were more than twice as large as October imports and the largest for any month in 1949, according to P. E. Carr, import-export statistician. During the first 11 months of the year imports totaled 1,387,143 200-lb. sacks, some 200,000 sacks more than in the comparable period of 1948. November imports were 175,424 sacks, compared with 73,103 sacks during October. Details are shown in the following table:

CUBAN IMPORTS OF UNITED STATES FLOUR BY MONTHS (200-LB. SACKS)

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
January	156,384	111,454	59,982	273,288	138,433	149,958
February	148,060	143,149	161,898	187,492	71,331	136,664
March	145,839	146,711	229,442	74,334	108,886	139,879
April	114,881	125,973	134,804	182,382	86,415	116,782
May	142,797	136,728	161,148	136,113	86,130	137,814
June	185,329	126,731	132,282	243,100	131,430	136,183
July	116,792	126,459	132,782	183,432	101,662	109,380
August	43,893	152,180	166,680	154,000	118,290	137,128
September	8,135	161,452	56,835	130,861	150,861	113,804
October	40,766	6,748	18,164	96,752	112,894	73,103
November	104,918	7,747	258,816	126,742	46,323	175,424
Available	1,206,819	1,277,446	1,437,482	1,791,871	1,186,694	1,387,143
December	157,364	18,549	295,939	146,560	119,301	———
Totals	1,443,204	1,296,728	1,726,424	1,888,431	1,301,695	———

NEW GRANTS ANNOUNCED BY VITAMIN FOUNDATION

NEW YORK—Eight new grants by the National Vitamin Foundation for research on problems of human nutrition have been announced by Dr. E. Gifford Upjohn, foundation's president. The new grants, amounting to $55,505, became effective Jan. 1 and bring to $240,801 the total amount appropriated by this non-profit foundation for grants-in-aid of research on the significance of the vitamins and other nutritional factors to human health and resistance to disease. Since 1946, an additional $77,333 has been appropriated by the foundation for a number of educational projects for the profession and the laity.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

300,000 BU. WHEAT PURCHASED BY SPAIN

OTTAWA—Canadian shippers have completed a deal to ship 300,000 bu. wheat to Spain, the first such deal with that nation in more than a decade. Price paid for the wheat was not disclosed, but is understood to be better than $2 bu.

Spain is not a member of the International Wheat Agreement and therefore cannot negotiate under its terms. Canada recently appointed its first trade commissioner to Spain in the opening move of a campaign to sell more goods there. In the first 11 months of 1949 Canada exported goods worth $4,970,000 to Spain.

PITTSBURGH FLOUR CLUB NOMINATES 1950 SLATE

PITTSBURGH — The Pittsburgh Flour Club held a luncheon Dec. 29 at the Fort Pitt Hotel. The nominating committee, composed of J. Spagnol, W. J. Jennison Co.; Ben H. Peoples, Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., and J. T. Sherry, flour broker, presented the ticket for officers to be voted on at the late January meeting.

For president, D. N. Toler, Henkel Flour Mills; vice president, Frank C. Miller, Bay State Milling Co.; secretary, William Marland, Standard Milling Co., and treasurer, Phil A. Mohler, flour broker.

Willard Moore, Eagle Roller Mill Co.; Frank Maranowski, Eagle Roller Mill Co.; James F. Sherry, Russell-Miller Milling Co.; Vic Wintermantel, flour broker, and C. D. Sanderson, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., for directors.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

CAKE DEMONSTRATION SET

PITTSBURGH—W. E. Broeg will be in Pittsburgh Jan. 17 to conduct a baking session from 2 p.m. until 7 p.m. at South Vocational School for 500 bakers of the Tri-State area who have been invited to participate. "Lady Orchid Cake" will be the recipe used and the sale of this cake will be promoted by fresh orchids, flown daily from Hawaii. The aim of International Milling Co., which is conducting the session, is to tie-in the national advertising now running in leading publications.

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Funds Available for Buying of Grains Go from Army to ECA

WASHINGTON — Last week saw the transfer of some $175 million from Government and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA) to the Economic Cooperation Administration. Announced at the same time was an ECA procurement authorization of $17,871,000 for U.S. wheat and $750,000 for U.S. rye—both of which commodities are to be supplied from Commodity Credit Corp. sources.

The shift of GARIOA funds from the army to ECA was contemplated by Congress when it passed the ECA Appropriations Act last year, but it was contingent upon the establishment of a federal government in western Germany. Prior to the transfer of these funds the army had shipped into Germany substantial amounts of wheat in order that it would not be required to adhere to the 12½% flour mandate if the funds were disbursed by ECA.

The unexpended funds from the GARIOA account amount to approximately $175 million, but only $100 million has been released to ECA pending an adjudication of army accounts by the general accounting office. ECA stated when the transfer was made last week that the money would be available for cereal and feed grains, oilseed materials and ocean freight.

Since this money has now been officially allocated to ECA, it may be expected that a substantial allocation of funds for soybeans will be announced.

In addition to reporting the substantial disbursement of ECA funds for wheat, the reconstruction agency announced that $4,827,000 would be available for wheat procurement for Austria and that an additional $508,000 would be available for flour for Austria. Both the flour and wheat for Austria will be procured by CCC for shipment not later than March 31.

A marked change has taken place in foreign procurement in regard to the use of ECA funds. Procurement of commodities is now in a fluid state. The authorization of $750,000 for rye for Germany is typical, as was the recent large authorization of lard for Germany.

These foreign buyers are shifting their procurement requests on the basis of the best value that they can obtain for their ECA dollars. ECA officials say that the disbursement of the rye authorization represents a better dollar-for-dollar value than wheat at this time for a country like Germany, where rye is a wanted commodity.

Another German procurement authorization expected to materialize soon is one for corn amounting to approximately 200,000 tons. This quantity would replace the corn which was shifted to England in a three-cornered deal through which England obtained the corn and Poland delivered rye to Germany. It is likely that Germany will be authorized to buy U.S. corn from the newly acquired GARIOA funds.

The recent large lard procurement for Germany represents timing in procurement at low price levels, indicating that the foreign buyers are making the most of ECA dollars. It is no longer possible to forecast the timing of procurement requirements on the basis of overall demand, officials say.

Holland has been authorized to spend $2.4 million for barley from U.S. sources. Last week CCC offered stocks of barley held in storage at Portland, Maine, with the understanding that if the trade wanted additional supplies, CCC would make them available from stocks held at Georgian Bay ports. This offer of stocks was made prior to the ECA announcement of an authorization to the Dutch government, and USDA said that it would not take less than the market price for this barley. All offers were rejected when the bids were opened Jan. 6. Subsequently, it was learned in other government quarters that a front office official at USDA overruled the PMA grain branch, which was handling the transaction.

VISIT JAPANESE MILL—Members of the U.S. wheat study mission touring the Orient are pictured as they visited one of the largest flour mills in Japan, the Yokohama mill of the Nippon Flour Mill Co., Ltd. The three men who are studying the market for wheat and other grains and grain products in the Far East are Edward J. Bell, administrator of the Oregon Wheat Commission; Archie M. Camp, president of the North Pacific Grain Growers Assn., who is representing the state of Washington, and Henry A. Baehr, director of the Byro Co. laboratories, Chicago, who represents the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

H. V. NOOTBAAR LUNCHEON

PASADENA, CAL.—Three years of progress were reviewed at a third birthday luncheon of H. V. Nootbaar & Co., held at the Pasadena Athletic Club recently. In attendance were: W. J. Coke, Jr., N. A. Egilbert, L. Monzingo, H. H. MacDonaugh, M. McMullen, H. V. Nootbaar, E. M. Paul, G. Plank, C. Roha and D. L. Smith. Unable to attend was J. C. Clifford of the Oakland office.

Parity Prices Advance 1c on Most Grains

WASHINGTON—Parity prices for grains advanced 1¢ in the period from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported last week. Moderately higher parity rates for other farm commodities also were posted.

The advance resulted from a downward revision of the Nov. 15 figures by 1¢.

The parity ratio (ratio of prices received by farmers to prices paid) fell below 100 during the month ended Dec. 15 for the first time since November, 1941. The parity ratio Dec. 15 was 98, compared with 100 a month earlier.

The parity computations for Dec. 15 are based on the old parity formula, which does not include wage payments to farm labor. The new parity formula prescribed by the Agricultural Act of 1949 will be used during January. The new method includes farm help wages and is based on average prices for the past 10 years.

The lower parity ratio reported for December is largely the result of a 3-point drop in prices received by farmers, according to USDA. Also contributing to the lower ratio was a 1-point rise in the index of prices paid.

Midmonth parity for major farm commodities, with comparisons, are here shown, per bu. unless otherwise stated:

	Dec. 15, 1949	Nov. 15, 1949	Dec. 15, 1948
Wheat	$2.12	$2.13	$2.18
Corn	1.54	1.55	1.59
Oats	.84	.84	.88
Barley	1.43	1.44	1.54
Rye	1.71	1.72	1.78
Grain sorghums, cwt.	3.00	3.02	3.09
Soybeans	2.26	2.28	2.38
Flax	4.38	4.34	4.18

PHILADELPHIA EXPORTS IN 1949 NEAR RECORD

PHILADELPHIA—Grain exports through the port of Philadelphia during 1949 were within striking distance of a 27-year record, according to records of the Commercial Exchange.

The shipment of 49,397,002 bu. was a gain of nearly 50% over the 33,295,158 which moved through here in 1948, it was pointed out by John H. Frazier, managing director of the exchange.

A decline in the December total prevented the annual figure from exceeding the 1947 movement of 52,400,000 bu., the highest since 1922. Had the average monthly gain over the comparable period of the previous year continued, it was said, the 1947 figure would have been exceeded.

Instead, the final month of the year saw a dip to 1,568,744 bu., compared with 3,531,877 in the month of November and with 3,937,414 in December, 1948. A breakdown of the year's exportation program disclosed that wheat and corn made up the bulk of the shipments, most of the grain being sent to European countries.

CANADIAN FOOD PROFITS DIP

TORONTO — Sales of Canadian Food Products for the year ended Oct. 29, 1949, totaled $16,251,007, representing a decline of $247,545 from the previous 12-month period. Net profits of $344,750 were equal to $13.79 a share on the preference stock, $2.32 on class A and 66¢ on the common. The reduction in earnings, E. P. Taylor, chairman, pointed out, was due to special circumstances and generally higher operating costs.

Letters to the Editor

A FARMER'S FARM PLAN

As a farmer subscriber, I have been interested in the increasing number of editorials in the different business magazines concerning the price support programs and more particularly in yours; inasmuch as this type of periodical expresses the feeling of the men with whom we do business.

Unfortunately not once have I seen in any of these publications, and this includes yours, any concrete suggestions as to the best form for a farm program, except the return of a completely unsupported agriculture.

Criticism of the nonconstructive type is by far the simplest and most popular pastime of today, and this applies to other matters than the belief that the taxpayer is keeping up the farmers' income. It is difficult to believe, although it is surely true, that every other segment of our economy, which has prospered over the last 150 years, principally due to laws to restrict competition, should pick upon the one group whose gains have been made only recently and cry "shame" at them.

However, more and more of the sensible, thinking farmers of the country have realized and are realizing that the type of wild-eyed price supports, together with acreage allotments now being foisted upon the nation's agriculture, will not help any segment of our economy—least of all, the farmer. We, here in the Pacific Northwest, have been urging that type of a farm program that would be self-supporting as far as tax money is considered but would furnish price supports to the farmer through a full parity price paid by the domestic consumer. This, for example, would require the millers of the country to pay 100% of parity for that wheat used in domestic grind, but would allow the price of that wheat shipped into export, either whole or in the form of flour, to seek its own level according to the world price.

This, to my mind, should be the answer to the millers' problem, inasmuch as the tariff walls would protect them on their domestic market

and the lower price wheat would allow them to actively compete with the foreign nations engaged in the same line. This is something that none of our price support programs at present do or attempt to do.

For, while we agree as farmers that it is impossible to maintain a 90% parity program on all of the wheat, we fail to see any reason why the man who buys a loaf of bread should not pay as fair a price for that as when the same man buys an automobile or a ton of coal. The two-price plan would remove the danger of wrecking our national economy through artificial supports, and, at the same time, protect the farmer from going broke.

Agriculture, by its very nature, demands a surplus. The farmer producing this should certainly not be penalized. My one great regret is that those groups so vociferous against the farm program could not farm for one year themselves; I am sure that their tune would then change. My further regret is that the farmers are not so well organized that, for one week's time, they could shut down production the way our coal mines and steel mines are at the present time, and then witness their city brethren's reactions.

It was not my intention to write the type of letter that would be printed in any readers' column, but instead, to urge upon you the realization that, while farmers will be perfectly willing to drop all farm programs and live with a free economy, they will naturally expect that the labor unions throw overboard their Fair Employment Practices Act, the Child Labor Law, the Minimum Wage and Hour Law, their industrial insurance, all collective bargaining agreements, disband their unions, and accept whatever wages their employers deem economically justified, and, at the same time, business must be prepared to abandon all patent laws, all protective tariffs, the Fair Trades Act, and begin working on a 12-hour day, six days a week, 52 weeks out of the year production schedule, regardless of the law of supply and demand and take whatever price a customer deems to be economically right. When the other two segments of our economy are willing to accept these, the same terms they have been urging upon us, then, and only then, will the farmers of the country be content to do likewise.

Leo E. Horrigan
Horrigan Farms,
Prosser, Wash.

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(Editorial comment on page 21.)

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* Cake Flours
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whether plain or enriched, remain the same high standard, dependable flours that have characterized the products of La Grange Mills over the half century and more of their operation.
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MUSEUM PIECE—A museum piece from the olden days is the Pine Creek gristmill in Wildcat Den State Park near Muscatine, Iowa. It is pictured on this page from a photograph made by Bob Long of the Des Moines Sunday Register staff, and described by George Shane, a Register staff writer, from whom we borrow these paragraphs:

"Benjamin Nye was the builder of the mill. It was erected about 1850 and restored during the 1930's by works projects and civilian conservation corps workers.

"Today the mill stands just as it did when its big stones ceased to grind, in World War I days. The now fragmentary silk screens for sifting out flour still are in place. The bearings on the machinery would creak a bit if the water gates suddenly were opened and the machinery put in motion.

● **Fins Missing**—"If old ghosts came back, a considerable amount of millwright work would be required of them before wheat could be ground into flour. The turbine fins are missing—and a few extra sets of belts are needed for pulleys here and there.

"In the mill's office still are a few papers and advertisements dealing with the trade. Among them is a World War I rationing 'certificate' to be signed by farmer when exchanging wheat for flour.

"There are a few other ancient watermills, here and there, in Iowa grinding away today. However, if and when these cease to operate and maintenance stops, time and high water probably will work rapidly against these landmarks.

"Tourists who stream through the building—at least the mechanically minded in the group—find another item in the old mill as interesting as the mill itself. This is an old Mississippi steamboat engine in the basement which in later years had powered the mill when floods or ice halted the turbine.

"Many years ago, a river packet had found its graveyard at Muscatine. Its superstructure was torn off and its equipment dismantled. Its Jenny-Carliss engine first was sold to a woodworking factory. Later it was taken to the old mill and its piston, drive rod governor and flywheel today stand just as they did the day power was shut off and milling ceased on Pine Creek.

● **2-Foot Foundations**—"Pine Creek mill stands on 24-inch stone foundations and its beams are 12x12s.

"Nye built the mill under the first authorization given by the Iowa Territorial legislature for construction of mill pond dams in the territory. Under this authorization, issued in 1839, Nye constructed three water mills.

"The mill builder and his wife, Azuba, were buried in a small cemetery, an eighth of a mile east of the mill and outside the park area. A great-great-nephew of Nye, Walter C. Nye, Billings, Mont., executive secretary of the Dude Ranchers Assn., recently visited the graveyard. Noting that several of the two dozen gravestones had fallen over and been leaned against a tree, Nye appealed to the Muscatine County board of supervisors, asking that additional efforts be made for restoration and care of the cemetery. One stone dates back to 1838 and at least one Civil War veteran is buried there, Nye said.

"Wildcat Den State Park, a 222-acre park and picknicking area, attracts 2,500 to 3,000 visitors each Sunday from the Muscatine and Quad-Cities territories. It is 13 miles northeast of Muscatine and 18 miles west of Davenport.

Pine Creek Mill Near Muscatine, Iowa

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CONTINENTAL COLOSSUS—Continental Baking Co.'s twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, climaxed by the nation-wide radio broadcast on the evening of Dec. 30, sent The Northwestern Miller's librarian to the files. She found that the sensational birth and early childhood of the big corporation occupied many pages of many issues. The event was hailed in some quarters with loud cries of monopoly and threats of investigation and reprisal. The Northwestern Miller viewed it darkly. This was largely due to the fact that the company's charter indicated that it was a holding corporation authorized to enter not merely the baking business in all its branches but also flour milling and other lines of foodstuffs manufacturing. The company was heralded in the press as a $600 million corporation, which would have been a greater capitalization than that of the entire industry as given in the 1920 census. By July 1, 1925, the merger program was virtually complete, involving 104 plants in 82 cities of the U.S. and Canada, the total assets being about $55 million. Continental had in the beginning of the movement made grandiose announcement of what it proclaimed as a program designed to cover the country with a network of modern bakeries. The network was built around the United Bakeries Corp., itself a combination of Ward & Ward of Buffalo, Ward Brothers, Inc., Rochester, and the Campbell Baking Co. of Kansas City. It ultimately comprised the American Bakery Co., of St. Louis; the Sterns plants in Milwaukee; the Wade-Holland Co. of Ohio; the Livingston plants in Chicago; the Taggart interests of Indiana; Stritzinger at Norristown, Pa.; the Massachusetts Baking Co.; the Consumers Baking Co. of Paterson and Harrison, N.J.; the Wagner interests in Detroit; the Corby interests in Washington, D.C., Alexandria, Va., and Richmond, Va.; Standard Bakeries Corp., with a nation-wide chain of plants, many of which were clients of W. E. Long Co.; Occident Baking Corp., with plants in Minneapolis and Madison, Wis.; the Ward plant in Los Angeles; the R. B. Ward Baking Co., Inc., of Santa Barbara, Cal., which in turn acquired the Fisher Baking Co. in Oakland; the Washington Bakeries Corp. of Seattle; the Spokane Bakery Co., the Perfection Bread Co. of Sacramento; the Log Cabin Baking Co. of Portland, Ore.; the Ogden (Utah) Baking Co., and the Butter Krust Baking Co. of Salt Lake City. The movement extended to Canada through purchase of Northern Bakeries, Ltd.

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CAKE ART—Expressing his views for the British Baker, T. H. F. Bellamy, who saw the recent bakers' exhibition at Atlantic City, says his outstanding impression was that the American baker could learn a lot by visiting a cake exhibition in England. "Taking them by and large," he writes, "the decorated cakes do not begin to compare in style and finish with those produced every day by the British baker. The American baker's motto appears to be 'Slap it on thick and get it out quick.' Even a stand advertising a bakery school, where one would expect to see a first-class display of piping was showing cakes which would make our quality cake bakers squirm. A three-tier cake with no pillars between the tiers was so plastered with the crudest roses and roughest of star-tube work that one could not see the forest for trees. On the other hand, their devil's food chocolate cakes, Danish pastries, and other nondecorated items were delicious, as indeed they should be in the land of superabundance. Virtually everything is either boxed in a transparent-fronted carton, or wrapped in transparent paper, the accent being on hygiene. They have not yet got down to wrapping used chewing gum, however, and the Boardwalk at Atlantic City was covered with hardened, discarded gum. Another example of swallowing the camel and straining at the gnat. On the whole, therefore, a very fine and supremely interesting show was put on by the chief exploiters of the machine age; but one stand showing examples of the work of our star turns in the competitive world would, in my opinion, have stolen the show."

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THE EYELESS BULL

There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise,
He bulled the market for a year
And put out both his eyes.
Now when he found his eyes were out
You'd think he would refrain.
Not so. He soon became a bull
To get them back again.

—From The Northwestern Miller of 1890.

EDITORIAL

NONCONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

THE adjective in the caption of this editorial, it seems to us, is not admissible. We borrow the expression from a letter to the editor which appears on page 18 of this issue. The writer of the letter, Mr. Leo Horrigan, who apparently is engaged in a very large farming operation in the Washington counties of Benton, Yakima and Klickitat, complains that we are not constructive in our criticism of farm price support programs—that we do not offer "concrete suggestions as to the best form for a farm program."

We have obtained from Mr. Horrigan permission to publish his letter, and in thanking him for it we have expressed approval of his two-price plan, which basically is the McNary-Haugen idea of a generation ago. To the extent of this approbation, at least, we are constructive within the meaning Mr. Horrigan attaches to the adjective and also in the best tradition of criticism. That tradition was stated long ago by John Dryden in these words: "They wholly mistake the nature of criticism who think its business is principally to find fault. Criticism, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant as a standard of judging well; the chiefest part of which is, to observe those excellencies which should delight a reasonable reader."

Unhappily we are not so constituted philosophically or politically as to see much excellence—if any at all—in the subsidization devices proposed since that day of distress following World War I when farmers first began to be considered as wards of the state and claimants for support from the public treasury. For this reason we have been heard chiefly in the role of fault-finder. As for "constructive" suggestion, supplied along with or in lieu of criticism, we do not find any prescription of that in the lexicon either of Mr. Aristotle or of Mr. Dryden. The fact is, and we might as well admit it, we have had no good plan to offer in place of all the many bad ones. (We figure that if we were good planners we'd be in Washington. More than that—we'd be paid for it.)

The admission of our incapacity in planning a prosperous agriculture does not dispose of us, however, or render our continued criticism of others' plans inappropriate. It is the critic's duty to point out the bad things in a play regardless of whether he can find in it any good things. And in order to qualify as such a critic it is not at all necessary for him to be able to write a better play than the one he condemns.

Let us go back now to our first sentence, in which we have protested that "nonconstructive criticism" contains a contradiction in terms. We can think of no criticism that may not be constructive. The most devastating criticism may turn out to be the most valuable. It seems to us, in fact, that our best chance of attaining editorial immortality may lie in saying "no" rather than "yes" to the whole kit and kaboodle of the New and Fair Deal social and economic doctrine. Nevertheless, if we should ever hit upon what we think is the right answer to the $64 question, or if we think some one else has it (even though he be Harry Truman or Charley Brannan), we are going to shout a loud hallelujah.

Meantime we shall go right on hitting as hard as we can all the insanities and insanities that boil up out of the welfare and security cauldron. A lot of "no" needs to be shouted into that witches' brew.

Finally, we assert this as our firm credo: That it is our public duty to express opinions on public matters, and that in consequence of this there is no obligation upon us to set up anything in place of what we may knock down. It is some of the most bitter fruit born of the experience of all of us in these latter days of government-for-government's-sake that nothing at all is better than what most of the legislative and administrative do-gooders propose.

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ON THE CONSTRUCTIVE SIDE

TO be for the moment "constructive" in our criticism, within the meaning assigned to this term by Mr. Horrigan (see the foregoing editorial outburst), there are two farm plans which seem to us worth favorable study. One of these has been mentioned—a two-price system under which a bushel of wheat would sell on the domestic market at a figure high enough to insure adequate production and at the same time a reasonable profit to the efficient farmer, all the surplus to be exported at world price levels. This, in its essence, is the McNary-Haugen plan of a generation ago.

The files of The Northwestern Miller, by the way, disclose that the contemporary editorial position of this journal upon the several McNary-Haugen bills was emphatically adverse. It would, we said, break down the solid structure of our economics and undermine our democracy. Hindsight shows us that we and our fellow countrymen could have done worse than to adopt this idea—indeed, we did do worse. What looked bad then is still bad, but relatively. Not only has the pendulum of our political and social philosophies swung to the left but the whole clock has moved in the same direction, so that what once was comparatively radical now seems conservative.

The two-price system, it appears to us, is a return toward simpler economics than anything now in operation or under consideration. It takes the hand of politics out of the public treasury and charges the cost of the nation's bread to the eaters thereof. True, it takes the eater, but it does not bear the curse of being a subsidy or a public dole.

The system brings us nearer to free trade and free competition abroad than anything now proposed or in practice. It promises cheaper bread for those who need it most, and at no cost to the American taxpayer. Under it American flour as well as wheat could move outward.

We hold no sentimental brief for the overbuilt milling industries of other countries, but believe that all the national economies as a whole would benefit from the competition of American flour with those mills. The world economy has need for more than excessive and probably to a large degree inefficient European flour mills.

Above all else the two-price system involves no controls upon production, either actual or threatened. It is the system of abundance, and if we in this organization are prophets of anything at all we are prophets of abundance. There is not too much food in the world, and we earn the curse of hungry humanity when we seek to produce less rather than more.

We have referred in our first paragraph to a second farm plan, which we can approve because it promises to come even closer to all these desired ends. Its only defect is that it is a long-range plan. It has been vigorously espoused and explained by the Farm Journal, and there was an editorial reference to it in these columns a few weeks ago. The Farm Journal would abandon all farm subsidies and enter upon what is described as a "self-interest" program designed to maintain farm income by lowering prices for meat, poultry, eggs and milk so that people can eat more of them.

"If enough of us could cut the cost of raising livestock so that we could still make a good profit while selling more of these products for lower prices," says the Journal's editor, "we wouldn't have any 'surplus' problem—nor would we have Brannan plans or other bright ideas for propping up farm income, and at the same time putting a halter on farmers." Farm Journal tells, in a series of articles, how to cut those costs—and, it insists, they can be cut.

There's an old wheeze about the farmer who objected to being told how to farm better. "Hell," he said, "I already know how to farm a lot better than I'm doin'." We prefer to think he was a subsidized farmer. If he wasn't, the conclusion is plain—there'll always be a farm problem.

• • •

BUREAUCRATIC BOOMPH

MODERN governments beget controls, controls beget forms, forms beget fillers up of forms, fillers up of forms beget examiners of filled up forms, examiners of filled up forms beget gatherers up of thrown away filled up forms, and so on ad infinitum and ad nauseam. The British Army had a word for it. "Boomph" was a derisory term in the mouth of the enforced chairborne soldier.

Business today suffers from the same disease, and the smallest transaction is nearly everywhere accompanied by forms in duplicate, triplicate and quadruplicate. It takes as much paper work to buy an inkwell as it does to buy a blimp—so the Hoover Commission has told us.

Sometimes high level official sources themselves tire of the constant stream of paper exuded by subordinates. So it was with Adm. King, when chief of U.S. naval operations in Washington during World War II. Lord Halifax, former British Ambassador to the U.S., has revealed that the gallant admiral issued order after order in an effort to quell the paper blizzard. Despite his efforts it went on with undiminished fury. So the admiral devised another method which proved effective. He put half the Navy's typewriters into storage. Still and all, we would not hazard a farthing that there was any permanent diminishment in Washington's typewriter inventory. Boomph marches on.

• • •

An honest name for the "welfare state" would be the "farewell state." For once we go far enough toward government guarantees of welfare, we can say farewell to American freedom as Americans long knew that blessed condition. And to American standards of welfare.—Farm Journal.

• • •

CORPORATE GOOD CITIZENSHIP

ADDRESSING a convention of business teachers in Chicago, Harry A. Bullis, chairman of the board of General Mills, Inc., used an attention-getting phrase—the one that appears in the caption of this editorial. Perhaps he coined it—he is capable of that sort of thing. Developing his theme, he said:

"We see a new social consciousness burning strong in American industry. This philosophy says that responsibility does not end when the consumer buys the goods or services, no matter how high the quality or how low the price. We find service to the consumer enthroned along with the tangibles of merchandising. The accent is on executing a fully-rounded account of corporate good citizenship, with all that name implies."

The philosophy works two ways, of course. What is good for the consumer is good for business. When business creates values and opportunities for customers, it creates values and opportunities for greater service to itself.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMENT

By A. H. Bailey

TORONTO—Opinions as to the outlook for the Canadian flour milling industry in 1950 were recently given by officials of some of the large flour mills. C. H. G. Short, president and managing director of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., said that milling operations for the year ahead are more than usually difficult to forecast in view of the many imponderable results which can and may arise from international complications.

Domestic prices, to a considerable extent since 1941, have been subsidized by export volume. With the shrinkage of the latter there must be an upward trend in domestic prices, apart from the ever-present problem of increasing costs.

D. C. MacLachlan, chairman of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., said that as well as other factors the attitude of organized labor toward businesses whose peak production is declining will be very important in 1950. Labor will have to recognize that no one benefits if a company is priced out of the market by excess costs. There are many optimistic factors in 1950, Mr. MacLachlan continued, such as continued Marshall Plan spending, the tremendous western oil development and more capital investment so that another year of reasonable prospects would seem to be as assured as is the long-term future of Canada.

In the opinion of D. A. Campbell, president of St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., the flour milling industry in Canada suffers from overcapacity. During the war years the full capacity was kept busy but under the excess profits tax, as levied, the industry was obliged to pay to the government all earnings in excess of four-years' average prior to the war, during which four years an unhealthy condition existed. The 100% tax agreement remained in effect for flour mills for a considerable period after it was released on other industries, he said. The result is that the industry finds itself unbulwarked against returning extreme competition. Many of the smaller mills have been obliged to close up entirely. The larger mills which serve from coast to coast and which have an established reputation, should be able to make a modest return, he concluded.

CANADIAN BUSINESS OUTLOOK

With unemployment in Canada growing and farm prices dropping, the question most often asked economists and other experts in Ottawa is whether this is the beginning of a recession or depression for Canadians. The reply is that it is not. Government labor experts point out that there is always seasonal unemployment in a country like Canada, with its great changes due to the climate. The cash income from the sale of farm products in 1949 is only slightly below the all-time record of $2,500 million in 1948.

The economic position of agriculture has been improving steadily since 1939. If there is any reduction in farmers' incomes it will be a reduction from record or near-record levels and is not to be compared with the kind of reductions that came in the '30's. Depressions develop when exports drop for a country like Canada, and though there are some difficulties in sight Canada has been exporting about $3 billion worth of goods a year. Even though some markets are lost, exports are certain to be at a high level in 1950, the experts predict.

BUSINESS PROMOTION

Examples of promotion efforts by Canadian trade commissioners to secure business for firms in this country were provided by G. R. Heasman, director of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, in an address to members of the Chartered Accountants Club in Ottawa. Although the functions of trade commissioners and the assistance they are in a position to render are generally understood by well established firms, many of the more interesting methods whereby they are enabled to secure orders are confined to the reports submitted periodically for the information of head office personnel.

In his discussion, Mr. Heasman explained that the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service was one of the most highly trained sales promotional forces in the world. Foreign service officers are salesmen in every sense, Mr. Heasman continued, though they do not carry an order book. Canadian exporters are encouraged to send out samples of their products and the trade commissioner will do his utmost to find a reliable and suitable agent.

Canadian flour was introduced into Java through the efforts of a trade commissioner, it was pointed out. It was produced largely from hard northern wheat and was so much stronger in gluten than the soft wheat flour from Australia, formerly used, that the bakers could obtain a larger amount of loaves from a bag of Canadian flour.

The price was too high, however, and another approach was tried. By mixing 40% Canadian flour with 60% soft wheat Australian flour, it was found that more loaves could be produced and a larger profit made by the bakers than if only soft wheat flour at the lower price were used, he said.

WHEAT DEMAND DECLINES SEEN

A decline in the world demand for wheat in 1950 was forecast by the bureau of statistics in its current monthly review of the wheat situation. As a result of improved crops in most importing countries, there will be less need for shopping in the world wheat bins, and the bureau believes that there will be smaller exports from the four major exporters, Canada, the U.S., Australia and Argentina.

Looking over 1950 crop conditions, the bureau said conditions looked good in most parts of the world. A good harvest is forecast in Australia and Argentina. A substantial exportable surplus is forecast for the U.S. It is too early to make any serious predictions about Canada's 1950 wheat crop, it was said, but wheat acreage in Canada in 1949, at about 27 million acres, was at a fairly high level. Because of price and weather factors, large acreages which previously had been devoted to flaxseed, rye, oats and barley were diverted to wheat. Although no great change in Canadian wheat acreage now is anticipated for 1950, the report said, extremes in the supply of soil moisture in the spring or changes in the price outlook by seeding time may alter the picture considerably. Of the 319,100,000 bu. wheat which Canada estimates it will have available for sale to other countries during the current year, about 90,200,000 bu. already has been exported in the period Aug. 1-Nov. 30, 1949.

END PREDICTED FOR CANADA-U.K. PACT

In a New Year's message to members, J. E. Brownlee, president of United Grain Growers, Ltd., predicted that the Canadian-U.K. wheat agreement, which ends July 31, 1950, is not likely to be renewed. He also warned farmers of lower prices for farm products in the future. Apart from criticism here in Canada as to the way the U.K. agreement worked out or the fact that the people of Britain have had difficulty in finding means for carrying out their obligations thereunder, such a bilateral contract might be considered contrary to the spirit of the International Wheat Agreement now in effect, Mr. Brownlee continued. Canada and the U.K. will probably rely upon the wider international pact. According to Mr. Brownlee, 1950 will likely go down in history as "definitely marking a period of lower levels for all farm products than those prevailing during the war and early postwar years," but he does not look for any rapid or disastrous decline in prices.

2,870,000 BU. WHEAT, FLOUR SOLD BY CANADA

WINNIPEG—Export business in Canadian wheat and flour last week totaled more than 2,870,000 bu. with wheat making up most of the total. Sales of wheat under the International Wheat Agreement totaled more than 1,500,000 bu. with the U.K. taking 1,185,000 and Israel 367,000. Wheat sales to countries not signatory to the agreement, amounted to approximately 346,000 bu., with Costa Rica and Japan the only destinations.

Flour sales under the International Wheat Agreement amounted to 786,000 bu., with Venezuela, Jamaica, Cuba, San Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Bahamas, Gold Coast, Haiti and the Dominican Republic as destinations. Class 2 sales, amounting to 188,000 bu., went to the Philippines, Tahiti, Costa Rica and Hong Kong.

Canadian Mills' November Output 1,950,539 Bbl.

TORONTO—Flour production by Canadian mills for November amounted to 1,950,539 bbl. against 1,965,302 bbl. for the same month in 1948. November's output was the highest single month's production so far this crop year. Total production for the first four months of current crop year was 7,416,467 bbl. while for the same period in 1948-49 the amount was 7,719,574 bbl. November production of winter wheat amounted to 98,758 bbl. compared with 107,840 bbl. for the same month last crop year.

Mills reporting November operations had a total milling capacity of 98,690 bbl. per 24-hour day and over a 26-day working period in the month 76% of this was effective. Mills reporting in October had the same percentage for 25 days.

Flour exports for November amounted to 822,131 bbl. against 1,212,229 bbl. for the corresponding month in 1948. Total flour exports for the four months ending with November amounted to 3,300,034 bbl. compared with 4,417,501 bbl. for the same four months of 1948-49.

Millfeed production for November amounted to 66,182 tons compared with 68,025 tons for the same month in 1948.

DROP IN COST OF LIVING

WINNIPEG—For four successive months, Canada's cost-of-living index has registered a fractional decline. A decrease in foodstuffs prices overbalanced higher rents to lower the November cost of living index one fifth of a point, from 161.7 to 161.5. The index is calculated on the basis that 1935-39 prices equal 100. Lower prices for meats and eggs placed the food index down 1.4 points from 203.3 to 201.9.

EUROPEAN ROUNDUP

By George E. Swarbreck

LONDON—King George effectively voiced the feelings of many British people during a nationwide broadcast when he paid tribute to the American people for their generous help during the past few years. Speaking of the urgent need for recovery the King stated: "None of us can be satisfied till we are again standing upright and supporting our own weight." His words have been interpreted as a pledge to the country's well wishers, not the least important being those in the U.S. and Canada, who are anxious to see Britain keep her place and to pull her full weight in the world.

The New Year sees the British preparing for a general election, and there is some support for the view that the electors will follow the lead set by the people of Australia and New Zealand in rejecting Socialistic theories and returning to a policy of private enterprise unhampered by controls. Controls there must be for many years to come but many are classified as unnecessary and a hindrance to the efforts to attain economic recovery.

The anti-Socialist forces will fight the election on several fronts, not the least being the determination to reduce the scope of government bulk purchasing, except where the interests of commonwealth countries demand its retention, and to see an end of those government operations which hamper commercial activity. Further, there is a desire to remove industrial

controls which prevent competition and retard the development of the most efficient firms while supporting those whose efficiency and value is questionable.

Opposition politicians are also advocating a scrutiny of government expenditure to insure the elimination of waste from which naturally follows the further objective of providing effective inducements to all sections of the community to make the maximum effort by reducing the burden of direct and indirect taxation. One point also stressed is the abolition or, at best, reduction of the crippling tax on undistributed profits which has the effect of reducing the capital available for the re-equipment of industry.

While the present government is at last showing some awareness of the potential value of private traders to the country's economy, welcome although belated and therefore open to criticism as election strategy, its defeat will insure an even greater swing towards the readoption of old time commercial principles upon which Britain's prosperity was founded. One of these principles was the need to maintain trade with Canada and the U.S. There is no doubt that the aid given by the American people under the Marshall plan and by the Canadians under a multitude of plans will not be forgotten when the time comes to change Britain's economic policy.

BRITISH FLOUR CONSUMPTION

In a recent debate on nutrition in the British House of Commons, Dr. Edith Summerskill, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Food, revealed that since July 1949 flour consumption in Britain had decreased by 19%. It was interesting to note, Dr. Summerskill added, that while flour consumption had decreased by the equivalent of 60 calories a day, the consumption of fats had increased by 75 calories. Referring to the replacement of flour by fats she continued, "I know that every doctor in the house will be very satisfied with that, because all will recognize that this means that the quality of the diet has improved and that now people have even greater protection from disease than they had before. I think this trend will continue."

During the debate Col. Studdart Scott, member for Pudsey and Otley, Yorkshire, discussing the addition of calcium to the nation's diet, stated that during the war he visited a flour mill and saw "shovelfuls of calcium being added to every sack of flour." He believed that this was still going on. When one of his constituents complained that he thought flour was being adulterated by chalk he wrote to Dr. Summerskill and received from her what he classified as a most remarkable reply and which he said was almost equal to the judgment of Solomon. She said it was not being adulterated by chalk but fortified by calcium.

EUROPEAN CORN ACREAGE UP

Several European countries are proposing to increase the acreages sown to corn during the coming year. In this endeavor they have been aided by technical help provided under the auspices of the Economic Cooperation Administration. France and Portugal expect to step up their acreages by 50% while Italy has scheduled an increase of 300,000 acres. Turkey will also lay down an additional 120,000 acres. As an experiment Italy is to sow 1,820 tons of hybrid corn and while the price is cheaper than the normal seed farmers will be expected to observe and to report the results to the authorities.

RUSSIAN EXPORTS EXTENDED

Russia is expected to extend her activities in the continental grain market in the near future. During the nine months ended September, 1949, The Netherlands purchased 89,640 tons of wheat from Russia. In addition, 16,316 tons of oats, 13,790 tons of corn and 6,992 tons of soycakes and meal were supplied.

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Survey Reveals Colorado Grain Storage Adequate

DENVER — Sufficient storage is available in Colorado to handle the carryover plus new crop grain, according to a survey conducted by the Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Assn.

Available commercial storage Dec. 1 was estimated at 21,819,000 bu. and farm stocks of 46,600,000 bu., consisting of the following in bushels:

Merchant mills (34)	3,784,000	
Terminals (5)	1,841,000	
Country elevat'rs (318)	16,194,000	
Total		21,819,000
Farm stocks Oct. 1, 1949:*		
Wheat	22,566,000	
Oats	8,408,000	
Barley	14,895,000	
Old corn	899,000	
		46,800,000
Total		68,619,000

It is assumed that the grain known to be on farms is under cover and can be considered to be in "on farm" storage. In 1947 this on farm storage total amounted to 56,300,000 bu., which would add 10,300,000 bu. to the total farm storage. Other additions to the figure are computed from Commodity Credit Corp. loans granted late in 1949 (4,490,000 bu.) and other farm construction since 1947 (5 million bushels).

This brings the estimate of total available storage to 88,209,000 bu.

Maximum requirements for the 1949 season, beginning July 1, are listed in the survey report as follows in bushels:

	Carryover (July 1)	1949 New Crop	Total Used
Wheat	1,595,000	19,896,000	20,491,000
Oats	810,000	7,888,000	8,698,000
Barley	2,500,000	21,146,000	23,646,000
Corn, soft	1,199,000		1,199,000
Sorghums		4,000,000(?)	4,000,000
			57,618,000

This total subtracted from the estimate of available storage shows an excess of 559,000 bu. available.

Lloyd N. Case, secretary of the Colorado organization, comments that there could be some question of the estimate of 5 million bushels for construction of farm storage since 1947. However, he adds that he believes twice that amount of storage was built by farmers.

The report further points out that estimates of 2 million bushels of new terminal space and 10 million other storage have been made. This, added to the above 88-million-bushel figure would place available storage at over 100 million bushels, considerably in excess of state needs.

ADVISORY GROUP FORMED

CHICAGO — Establishment of a governing committee to function as coordinating and long-range planning group for Victor Chemical Works was announced by August Kochs, founder and chairman of the board. Members are: Mr. Kochs, Rothe Weigel, president; William D. Webster, vice president in charge of finances, and Otto H. Raschke, vice president in charge of sales. All are members of the board of directors. With the new group active at higher policy levels, Mr. Kochs said, additional responsibility and authority will be vested in the heads of the various departments.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTS

CHICAGO — James P. Sullin, John J. Maguire, Chicago, was recently elected to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

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Charles B. Bethel

C. B. BETHEL NAMED TO COMMANDER SALES POST

MINNEAPOLIS — Ellis English, president of the Commander-Larabee Milling Co., has announced the appointment of Charles B. Bethel as western divisional sales manager. He will headquarter in the Minneapolis office.

Mr. Bethel will oversee flour sales in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and part of Illinois. He replaces S. S. Stanchfield, who recently left Commander after 12 years with the company.

Mr. Bethel joined Commander-Larabee Oct. 1, 1945, in Kansas City as assistant to the southern division sales manager. In February, 1948, he was made sales manager of spring wheat flour sales in the southeastern territory, making his headquarters successively in Minneapolis and Kansas City.

Stephen M. Treacy of the Minneapolis sales office has been transferred to Kansas City, where he will assist in southeastern division sales.

Mr. Treacy joined Commander-Larabee in June, 1948. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota.

Holland

(Continued from page 8)

fully husbanded since wheat and flour buying means for most countries the use of scarce dollar purchasing power, but so long as deals are restricted by this factor world supplies are ample to meet all requirements.

The inability to buy all the wheat that would be required in normal circumstances is reflected in the high flour extraction rates now prevailing in many European countries, a situation which leads to many complaints by consumers dissatisfied with the poor quality bread they are forced by economic circumstances to eat.

Illustrative of the dissatisfaction occasioned by the current high prices is the decision of the Indian government reported from New Delhi Jan. 3 that the attempt to obtain one million tons of wheat from the U.S. in exchange for managanese and mica has been abandoned. Officials declared that the price asked was prohibitive.

Criticisms are also heard about the working of the IWA in view of the refusal of the exporting countries to consider any price lower than the maximum. The importing countries consider that the price to be paid ought to be negotiated in the light of prevailing conditions instead of being fixed at the maximum as at present.

Politics Plays Part

Political differences are playing a disturbing part in the relations between the buying and selling countries in all sections of the grain trade, and anxiety on this score has been frequently expressed by traders and politicians alike. Many attribute the loss of good-will on both sides to the continuance of the system of bulk purchasing.

For this reason alone, there are many advocates of a return of trade to private hands. As far as Britain is concerned, the most unfortunate consequences have arisen in the relations with Canada and Australia, and recent statements by opposing officials have been marked by some bitterness, a factor unusual in commonwealth dealings. The present relationship with Canada is causing the most concern and hopes have been expressed that 1950 will see a change for the better in the relations between the countries concerned.

Recent wheat sales in Europe involved the delivery of 26,000 tons by France to Germany, while it is reported in trade circles that an offer of 600,000 tons by the same seller is under consideration by the western German authorities. The Argentine bulk selling organization also reported some sales towards the end of 1949, the most important being the deal with India under which 390,000 metric tons of wheat is to be exchanged for jute. Additionally, Germany took 150,000 metric tons, Sweden 50,000 tons, Portugal 47,000 tons and Switzerland 3,000 tons.

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CABLE ADDRESS "JAMESRICH"

Flour Sales Summaries from Leading Markets

Prices reported in The Northwestern Miller's market reviews are for flour packed in 100-lb. cotton sacks unless otherwise specified. Mill list prices are quoted in the principal manufacturing centers and sales prices in the larger distributing centers. They represent average wholesale levels and do not take into account high or low extremes at which occasional individual sales may have been made. Except as noted, the price situation reported in these columns is that of the day preceding publication.

Southwest

Kansas City: Flour sales in the Southwest showed mild improvement over the preceding week through the late entry into the market of an eastern chain baker for approximately 150,000 sacks overnight Jan. 7. This business came on top of an earlier sale of about 100,000 sacks to another eastern chain and two dips into the southwestern clears supplied by the Production and Marketing Administration. Other business was limited.

Sales in the Southwest averaged 48% of capacity, compared with 25% the previous week and 50% a year ago. About 15% of the week's business was for export.

A dull week in the bakery flour trade was highlighted by some new business with an eastern chain. Procurement by this company was limited to around 75,000 to 100,000 sacks for shipment within the next 30 days. Other chain interest was still lacking. An anticipated new year spurt in buying, due to the fact that many bakers are low on inventories, did not develop. Much of the business is still held to price-date-of-shipment contracts or small fill-in orders for early shipment. Most of the bakery trade is unconcerned over the tone of the wheat market and intends to remain close to shore for the remainder of the crop year.

Family flour business has not materially expanded and remains on a moderate scale. There was a little pick up of small-sized orders last week; however, total volume of sales continues below expectations.

Some new export interest was felt in the market last week. The French Supply Mission bought approximately 100,000 sacks of clears for account of the French African colonies. Sales ranged up to $4.30 sacked, New York or Norfolk, with a few minor spot lots at $4.40. Meanwhile, PMA sought to fill orders for account of Trieste and Greece. The Trieste purchase of 94,000 sacks was made at a top of $4.16, Gulf. The later buying for Greece was accomplished at a limit of $4.23. The agency acquired 167,000 sacks for shipment to Greece in early February.

Latin American interest was somewhat improved following the holiday lull. However, the trade was informed Jan. 6 that Venezuela was no longer eligible for subsidy under the International Wheat Agreement since that country had filled its quota of guaranteed imports. Cuban demand was fair, but centered mainly on springs. Jamaica at the week's end was buying 30,000 sacks of low grades for the last week of January-first week of February arrival at the Gulf.

Shipping directions at mills were fair to good. The backlog of orders was extremely low and was not improved much by the week's business. Running time has been little better than through the holiday period. Prices of most grades of flour went 5@10¢ sack higher.

Quotations, carlots, Jan. 7, cottons, Kansas City: hard winter bakery short patent $5.40@5.50, standard patent $5.20@5.35, straight $5.10@5.20; established brands of family flour $6.10@7.05, first clears $3.65@3.80, second clears $3.35@3.45, 1% ash clears or higher $3@3.10; soft wheat short patent $6.60@7, straight $5.15@5.20; cake flour $6@6.60.

Two mills report domestic business active, three fair, six quiet, nine slow, five dull.

Oklahoma City: Flour sales last week ranged up to 65% and averaged 47% compared with 15% the previous week and 58% a year ago. With the exception of PMA shipments, sales were domestic and were divided 50% to the bakers and 50% to the family buyers. Operations averaged 60%, compared with 52% the previous week and 70% a year ago. Prices closed unchanged. Quotations, delivered Oklahoma points Jan. 7, carlots, family short patent $6@6.95, standard patent $5.75@6.60; bakers unenriched short patent $5.60@5.86, standard patent $5.35@5.61; straight grade $5.25@5.51. Truck lots 35¢ higher on all grades.

Wichita: Mills operated at 83% of capacity last week, compared with 70% the preceding week and 80% a year ago. Domestic sales, divided almost equally between bakers and family trade, averaged 51%. One mill reported government purchases for export at 30% of capacity. Shipping directions were fair to good. Prices were unchanged.

Hutchinson: Flour business continued extremely dull last week. The trade marked time, hoping for a price break. New business was confined to small bookings for prompt shipment. These sales and directions on old contracts kept operations at 66%. Prices were steady.

Texas: Some chain bakers made moderate bookings last week, and there was some pickup in demand for family flour. Sales averaged 30% of capacity or more. Running time was 4 to 5 days. Prices were unchanged, except for clears, which were slightly higher. Quotations Jan. 7, delivered TCP, family flour, extra high patent $6.30@6.65, high patent $6@6.35; standard bakers, unenriched $5.35@5.65; first clears, unenriched $4.25@4.35.

Salina: Demand for flour remains quiet, with prices about unchanged from this time last week. Shipping directions are good.

Northwest

Minneapolis: Flour business is still rather slow, although sales were slightly larger last week than in the previous week. Buyers approach new commitments with a great deal of caution, indicating that many of them feel that lower prices may be forthcoming. Sales last week were scattered and involved no forward buying, the bulk of the business apparently the result of low inventory positions following the holiday period.

Bakery grades of flour are quoted in about the same range as last week, but advertised brands of family flour were reduced 10¢ sack. Trade in family flour was little changed. New buying was limited as distributors and grocery chains are still working off contracts made Dec. 5. Directions were good to direct accounts.

Sales by spring wheat mills averaged 66% of capacity, compared with 59% the previous week and 60.5% in the corresponding week last year. Shipping directions were improved, and shipments from mills averaged 101% of capacity, compared with 92% the previous week. (Percentage figures for this year are based on a five-day week; for last year on a six-day week.)

Operations of Minneapolis mills averaged 63% of capacity, compared with 61% the preceding week and 68% a year ago. For the entire Northwest, operations were at 57% of capacity, the same as the previous week and smaller than the 69% reported for the corresponding week a year ago.

Quotations Jan. 9: standard patent $5.50@5.70, short patent $5.70@5.90, high gluten $5.80@6, established brands of family flour, enriched $7, first clear $5.00@5.50, whole wheat $5.40@5.60.

Interior Northwest Mills: A slight improvement in flour demand was noted by interior mills last week. Inquiry was improved and sales in most cases were larger. Some mills, however, reported business as slow. Production averaged 53% of capacity, compared with 54% the previous week and 69% a year ago.

Central West

Chicago: There was no improvement in the demand for flour during the first of the New Year as buyers remained cautious. Sales during the week consisted chiefly of one- and two-carlots, with an occasional order for larger amounts. Directions were only fair.

Family flour was also inactive, and only a few smaller orders were received. Deliveries were good.

Quotations Jan. 7, cottons: spring top patent $5.65@5.86, standard patent $5.50@5.75, first clear $4.65@5.30; family flour $7.45; hard winter short patent $5.50@5.65, 95% patent 5.35@5.50, first clear $4.20; soft winter short patent $6.10@6.80, standard patent $5@6.55, first clear $5.40@5.75.

St. Louis: For two or three days last week mills reported a scattered demand for flour, but the buying period was quite short lived. Purchases did not extend beyond a 60-day period. Shipping directions are somewhat better. Clears have firmed up somewhat in price due to Production and Marketing Administration and export purchases. Jobbers report that the demand from the smaller bakery trade is very slack due, in part, to the dullness of the bakery products demand, which is not an unusual condition for this time of the year. Prices are steady to slightly higher.

Central states mills report some fill-in business right after the resumption of business in the New Year. This demand apparently came from buyers who had permitted stocks to become depleted and who were eager to establish a 30- to 60-day supply position. After this demand was satisfied the sales became few and far between. Prices are practically unchanged.

Quotations Jan. 7: family top soft patent $6.25, ordinary $5.15, top hard $6.95, ordinary $5.50; bakers flour, soft winter patent $6.20, cake $6.20, pastry $4.95, soft straight $5.10, clears $4.30; hard winter short patent $5.60, standard patent $5.40; spring wheat patent $5.80, standard patent $5.65, clears $5.05, low protein $4.20.

Toledo: Flour business last week, as was expected, did not make for a very auspicious beginning of the New Year. Sales apparently declined to a level even lower than that for the last week in 1949, and mill operations also were at a low level. Operations were expected to improve, however. The market has been reasonably steady. Although the volume of buying has been low, except for some chain buying, improvement in demand is expected at any time since it has been light long enough to indicate a change.

East

Buffalo: More interest in buying is now apparent, with a good backlog of business to be booked. Stocks have been allowed to dwindle and must soon be replenished. Buffalo milling interests anticipate a good volume of sales in January. Mill operation is good, with a 14% increase in production reported last week. Shipping directions have been coming in in excellent volume.

Quotations Jan. 7: spring family $7.65@7.75, high gluten $6.15@6.20, standard $5.75@5.80, first clear $5.30@5.40; hard winter standard $5.95@6, first clear $5.65@5.70, soft winter short patent $5.65@5.70, straight $5.45@5.50, first clear $4.25@4.30.

New York: A good proportion of the trade reported scattered buying last week. While the lots were of one- and two-car variety, added together they were estimated to total a very fair shipment, indicating the need for replacements, but buyers backed away from volume business, preferring to keep just abreast of consumption. They seemed convinced a break will come, while feed and other factors kept millers' ideas firm. Reports of low prices were few, and they produced only moderate contracts.

Shipping directions on all grades were steady. In some channels they tapped consumption, and stocks were again piling up at Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal. Prices for the past several weeks have remained practically unchanged, which has not been conducive to large business. The interest is in spring high glutens and standards. Southwesterns have been quiet, and cake grade bookings have been scattered.

Quotations Jan. 7: spring family

flour $7.75, high gluten $6.30@6.50, standard patents $6@6.20, clears $5.40@5.60; hard winter short patents $6.05@6.25, standard patents $5.75@5.95; high ratio soft winters $6@7.20, straights $4.85@5.65.

Pittsburgh: More buying interest was shown in flour last week. With inventories low, small bakers and jobbers turned their thoughts to flour quotations and buying of new stocks. Flour mill representatives here are more optimistic and while no large commitments were made, buying was off to a good start.

Family patents especially are in demand. More interest was shown in spring wheat flour than Kansas types. Soft wheat cake and pastry flours had a larger sale. Credit conditions in this district now are said to be highly satisfactory. Directions on flour were brisk.

Flour prices, f.o.b. Pittsburgh points, Jan. 7: hard Kansas bakers standard patent $5.67@5.75, medium patent $5.74@5.85, short patent $5.79@6.05; spring wheat standard patent $5.93@6.30, medium patent $6.03@6.35, short patent $6.05@6.40, clears $5.20@5.75, high glutens $6.20@6.50; family flour, advertised brands $7.16@7.65, other brands $5.95@6.95; pastry and cake flours $5.31@6.96, Pacific Coast pastry flour $6.16.

Philadelphia: Flour dealings continued to move at a snail's pace last week as bakers and brokers remained on the sidelines. Quotations were unchanged to 5¢ sack higher than those of the previous week. Variations occurred only in spring grades of standard patent, short patent and family flour.

Prevailing cautiousness on the part of the bakery trade reflects to some extent the widely-held opinion that prices of grain will weaken once farmers resume the shipment of wheat to market. But others say that growers are in no particular rush to sell unless their return exceeds the loan level after deduction of charges.

The large chain operators are showing virtually no interest in building up supplies, and most smaller establishments appear to be waiting to take their cue from the big fellows. Mill representatives contend, however, that backlogs of undelivered flour have reached an unusually low level indicating that more buying is just around the corner.

During the holiday season turnover at many bakeries exceeded the retail sales of the previous year.

Quotations Jan. 7: spring family $7.20@7.50, high gluten $6.40@6.50, short patent $6.20@6.30, standard $6.10@6.20, first clear $5.65@5.80; hard winter short patent $5.85@5.95, standard $5.75@5.85; soft winter standard $4.80@5.

Boston: An easier tone prevailed in the Boston flour market last week, but trading continued light and spasmodic. Mill agents reported that activity was confined to immediate needs. However, as only small quantities of wheat were reported moving off the farms in the Southwest and Northwest the outlook for an early break in quotations appeared more or less remote. Despite this, most buyers appeared to be content to hold their present conservative position and await an opportunity to take advantage of any downward price action.

Quotations in most lines were generally lower. Springs lost an average of 10¢, and hard winters are 5¢ lower.

Quotations Jan. 7: spring short patents $6.17@6.32, standards $5.97@6.12, high gluten $6.32@6.47, first clears $5.37@5.62; hard winter short patents $6.02@6.22, standards $5.72@5.87; Pacific soft wheat flour $6.22@6.27; eastern soft winter straights $4.87@5.62; high ratio $6.02@7.22; family $7.74@7.77.

South

New Orleans: A slight improvement is evident in flour sales, and while buyers are still holding to a moderate pace, purchasing of limited amounts is much more general, particularly for prompt and 30-day shipments. Last week buying had tapered off decidedly with the advance in prices. Hard winters are by far the most sought after, with sales of northern springs somewhat dull.

Cracker, cookie and cake bakers are exhibiting more interest than for some time, and are taking on fair amounts of central states soft winters for January shipment. Pacific Coast soft winters are exceedingly quiet.

Shipping directions are slightly off. Export sales were somewhat better, with a slight pickup in volume to Cuba and some of the Latin American countries. European sales were confined to the French Supply Mission purchases.

Quotations Jan. 7, carlots, delivered, packed in 100-lb. multiwall paper bags: hard winter bakery short patent $5.45@5.60, standard $5.25@5.40, first clear $3.95@4.25; spring wheat bakery short patent $5.85@6.15, standard $5.75@5.90, first clear $5.20@5.50, high gluten $6.10@6.25; soft wheat short patent $5.45@5.75, straight $4.95@5.20, first clear $4.10@4.40, high ratio cake $5.75@6.10; Pacific Coast cake $6.55@6.70, pastry $5.00@5.06; basis all rail.

Pacific Coast

Portland: Mills are still running far below normal, with only a slight pickup in business after the turn of the year. Buying is still hand-to-mouth, although with an advance in flour prices last week there was a tendency on the part of buyers to take on more flour. Millers were hopeful at the week's end that the official signature to the International Wheat Agreement would be affixed by the Philippines, thus stimulating business in that direction. There has been some business put through for the Philippines without the subsidy, but at a narrow margin and doubtful profit. Signing of the agreement would make mills eligible for the subsidy, and they are confident they can do business. The Chinese market appears to be as far away as ever in view of political developments.

Flour quotations Jan. 7: high gluten $6.13, all Montana $6.10, fancy hard wheat clears $5.99, bloostem bakers $6, cake $6.85, pastry $5.91, whole wheat 100% $5.60, graham $5.50, cracked wheat $5.50.

Canada

Toronto - Montreal: Bookings for January allotments to the British West Indies in most cases were not submitted by usual sources of supply. Prices quoted were said to allow little or no margin of profit. For Jamaica tenders were called on high-protein, enriched flour and again lowest prices got the bookings. Occasional inquiries were received from abroad, but few bookings materialized. The domestic market took the usual amounts. Quotations Jan. 7: top patent springs for use in Canada $13.10 bbl.; seconds $10.60, bakers $10.50, all less, cash discounts, in 98's cotton, mixed cars with 10¢ added for cartage where used. For export to U.K., government regulation flour $14.30 per 280 lb. to end of February, winter ports.

Domestic demand for winters is slow. It is rumored Ceylon may be in market for large amount of winters, and Ontario millers are hoping to get a share. Quotations Jan. 7: $7.80@8.50 bbl., f.o.b. Montreal, export $4.50 sack, export cottons, f.o.b. Halifax or St. John.

Due to slow movement of flour there is little demand for winter wheat. Quotations Jan. 7: $1.90 bu., f.o.b. shipping point.

Winnipeg: A total of 216,300 bbl. of Canadian flour was worked for export last week and included 41,800 bbl. as Class 2 sales, with the Philippines, Haiti, Costa Rica and Hong Kong as destinations. Under the International Wheat Agreement, more than 174,600 bbl. was worked to ten destinations. These were: U.K., Venezuela, Jamaica, Cuba, San Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Bahamas, Gold Coast, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Domestic trade is only moderate, and mills, operating at little better than 60% of capacity, are able to take care of export and domestic demand. Quotations Jan. 7: top patent springs for delivery between Fort William and the British Columbia boundary $11.20@11.40 cottons; second patents $10.70@10.90; second patents to bakers $10.20@10.40.

Vancouver: Export flour business continues slow and is expected to be so until the Far Eastern picture clarifies itself. This is particularly true of China. Business with Hong Kong buyers is negligible. Even if Canada follows Great Britain and accords diplomatic recognition to the new regime in China, it will be some time before Canadian flour will move to that country in any volume since the question of dollar credits shows no sign of immediate settlement.

Since Hong Kong shipments have, for the most part, consisted of flour for transshipment to other parts of the China coast and since the Nationalists are reported maintaining their blockade of Communist-held ports, Chinese buyers are taking few chances in making new commitments with exporters.

No further business has come from Formosa, and with reports that the Nationalists are running short of funds, it is not likely that Canada will find much business there now. Probably the most unsettled situation is to be found in the Philippines, normally one of Canada's best customers. There have been rumors in regard to import permits and the ratification of the International Wheat Agreement.

It is reported that flour has been decontrolled in Manila, but foreign exchange control permits there are not easy to get. Other reports are that no quotas have been set so far. In the meantime Manila's flour stocks are reported dwindling, and, while there was a short flurry of prompt shipment business around the end of the year, no new orders are expected here before the end of this month. Under the new Philippine regulations all business is being done on sight draft or letters of credit with no more 60-day credits. Manila banks are not allowed to finance 60-day drafts in the move to control dollar spending in the Philippines.

As far as the signing by the Philippines of the wheat agreement is concerned, conflicting cables last week had Canadian exporters muddled. Best advice was that the agreement will not be ratified until Congress resumes late in the month. This delay is preventing Manila buyers from placing flour orders here since their purchases would be milled from Class 2 wheat at a higher cost than under the IWA plan.

Other outlets for Canadian flour remain generally slow. Shippers to Central and South America gained some encouragement that the government was considering a subsidy for Canadian ships operating between this port and South America.

Domestic business continues quiet with store sales slow and larger bakers not making commitments very far forward. Prices last week were unchanged. For hard wheat grinds, cash car quotations: first patents $11.20 in 98's cottons, bakers patents $10.25 in cottons and $9.85 in paper bags. Western cake and pastry to the trade $11.20@11.65.

Millfeed

Minneapolis: Interest in millfeed cooled off early this week after a fair spurt the latter part of last week. Quotations reverted to about the same levels that prevailed before the upturn. Buyers show no interest in purchasing large supplies, preferring not to take a chance on possible price trends. Quotations Jan. 9: bran and standard midds. $43, flour midds and red dog $45.50, straight cars.

Duluth: Demand is slow, the trend is unchanged, and supplies are adequate. Quotations: pure bran $45, standard bran $44, standard midds. $44, flour midds. $45.50, mixed feeds $44.50, red dog $45.50.

Kansas City: Demand is rather slow and offerings fair. The market is easier with bran showing a decline and shorts barely holding steady. Quotations Jan. 9: bran $40@40.50, shorts $42.50@43.

Hutchinson: Millfeed demand was equal to offerings, and prices stiffened slightly last week. Interest in heavier feeds was a shade greater. Quotations, Kansas City basis: bran $40.50@41, gray shorts $42.75@43.25.

Ft. Worth: Quotations Jan. 7, delivered TCP: bran $48@49, gray shorts $51@52; about $1 higher on both, compared with the previous week. Demand was sufficient to absorb all offerings.

Salina: Demand is good, with bran $1.50 ton higher and shorts $2 ton higher. Supplies are adequate. Quotations, basis Kansas City: bran $42@42.50, gray shorts $43.50@44.

Wichita: Millfeed demand is improved, especially for shorts. Offerings about offset demand last week. Quotations, basis Kansas City, Jan. 7: bran $41.50, shorts $43.50; bran advanced 50¢ ton, shorts $1.50 ton, compared with preceding week.

Oklahoma City: Millfeed closed 50¢ higher on bran and $1.20 higher on shorts. Quotations, straight cars: bran $43@44, mill run $44.10@45.10, shorts $44.20@45.20; mixed or pool cars $1 higher on all classes.

Chicago: Bran $46@46.50, standard midds. $46@46.50, flour midds. $47.50, red dog $47@48.50; demand quiet, supplies ample.

St. Louis: The demand for feed continues slow and indifferent. Bran is 50¢ off and gray shorts are 25¢ higher, with a slightly improved demand. Quotations: bran $44.50@45, gray shorts $46.75@47.25.

Buffalo: Although supplies are large, prices are holding fairly steady. Last week prices were 50¢@$1 under the previous week. Red dog is the weakest of the millfeeds. Quotations Jan. 7, f.o.b. Buffalo: bran $47.50@48, standard midds. $46.50@47,

L. S. Thompson

FEED ADVERTISING—Advertising for the line of Larro formula feeds of General Mills, Inc., in the future will be handled from the Minneapolis headquarters office of the company, according to S. C. Gale, vice president in charge of advertising. L. S. Thompson, formerly advertising manager for the Larrowe division with offices at Detroit, has been transferred to Minneapolis with the responsibility for Larro feed advertising on a nationwide basis. Assisting Mr. Thompson will be F. E. Phillips, formerly located at Detroit. He will continue to edit the Larro Feeder, company feeder publication, in addition to his other responsibilities. The Larro account will continue with Zimmer-Keller, Inc., Detroit advertising agency.

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flour midds. $50@50.50, red dog $49@49.50.

Boston: Millfeed quotations were generally higher in the Boston market last week. However, demand continued quite limited. Dealers reported that the demand from the poultry segment of the industry was noticeably lower, indicating that the current decline of egg prices had forced some culling of New England flocks. Spring bran is $1.50 higher while middlings showed a 50¢ rise. Mixed feeds and red dog gained $1. Quotations Jan. 7: spring bran $55.50@56, middlings $55, mixed feeds $57, red dog $61.

Pittsburgh: Buying of all millfeeds showed a nice increase last week. Weather continues warm, but buying of grains and millfeeds exceeded expectations. Prices were firm and showed an increase. Bran, f.o.b. Pittsburgh points, $53.50@54.10, standard midds. $53@53.60, flour midds. $54@55.10, red dog $55@56.10.

Philadelphia: Lagging demand for millfeed continues, attributed to the extended spell of unseasonably warm weather. Meanwhile, supplies are not excessive and are supplemented by the recent importation of bran and pollards from the Argentine. Quotations Jan. 7: bran and standard midds. $56, red dog $58.

Portland: Mill run $53, middlings $58 ton.

New Orleans: A firm and steady market has developed. Sales are low in volume, with buyers displaying a cautious trend in spite of the advance in prices on bran and shorts. In general the small amount of business is for replacement and January delivery. Export inquiries are limited and no sales are reported: bran $50.50@51, shorts $52.75@53.25.

Toronto-Montreal: The market is weaker. Supplies are sufficient to meet all demands. Quotations Jan. 7: bran $57, shorts $62, middlings $66, net cash terms, bags included, mixed or straight cars, Toronto-Montreal.

Vancouver: Domestic demand continued slow last week. Sales for the last half of December were classed as disappointing. One export parcel of bran was sold to Formosa, but the collapse of the Nationalist government is expected to eliminate further shipments. Mills are inclined to supply bids, and list prices are nominal. Cash car quotations: bran $53@53.50, shorts $56, middlings $58.

Winnipeg: There is excellent demand for all types of millfeeds, but the quantity moving to eastern Canada is substantially smaller than a year ago. Sales in western Canada are quite unimportant. Quotations Jan. 7: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta bran $52, shorts $55; small lots ex-country elevators and warehouses $3 extra.

Ogden: Millfeed prices were unchanged last week, with demand and supply about equal. Mills are running in good shape and selling all available. They are booked into February. Quotations: red bran and mill run $51.50, middlings $54.50; to Denver: red bran and mill run $58.50, middlings $61.50; to California: red bran and mill run $59, middlings $62, f.o.b. San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Oatmeal

Toronto-Montreal: The market is slow for this time of the year. Quotations Jan. 7: rolled oats in 80-lb. cottons $4.55, oatmeal in 98-lb. jutes $5.50, f.o.b. Toronto or Montreal.

Winnipeg: Only odd lots of rolled oats and oatmeal are changing hands, with small amounts being exported. Supplies are light, as mills are operating only part time. Quotations Jan. 7: rolled oats in 80-lb. sacks $4.75@4.85 in the three prairie provinces; oatmeal in 98-lb. sacks $5.70@5.80.

Minneapolis: Bulk rolled oats were quoted at $5.39 Jan. 9; 20-oz. packages $3.10 case, 48-oz. packages $3.25.

Rye

Minneapolis: Demand for rye remains slow, with sales confined to small lots. Quotations Jan. 9: pure white rye $3.95@4.15, medium rye $3.75@3.95, dark rye $2.95@3.60.

Chicago: There was a slight improvement in the rye flour market last week, although sales were confined to small lots for replacement purposes only. Directions were fair to good. White patent rye $4.05@4.20, medium $3.85@4, dark $3.20@3.50.

St. Louis: Prices are steady to 10¢ higher, sales and shipping instructions are slow. Quotations: pure white $4.65, medium $4.45, dark $3.55, rye meal $4.15.

Pittsburgh: Over widely scattered territory an increase in rye flour sales was noted last week. Bakers and jobbers continued to buy fill-ins. Prices were firm. Rye flour, No. 1, fancy white $4.50@4.65, medium $4.25@4.35, dark $3.75@4.15, blended $5.65@5.75, rye meal $4@4.15.

Buffalo: Though sales were slow throughout the holiday inventory period, they picked up slightly last week. And even greater activity is anticipated. Quotations Jan. 7, f.o.b. Buffalo: white $4.85@4.90, dark $3.75@3.80, medium $4.65@4.70.

New York: Improved sales were made early last week on lower markets. Buyers' ideas were still around $4.25 but stocks were low and when the market dipped slightly, they bought moderately at figures 10@20¢ over this to cover nearby requirements. Shipping directions were slow. Pure white patents $4.45@4.60.

Philadelphia: The rye-consuming trade continues to display virtually no interest in buying. Quotations Jan. 7: rye white $4.60@4.70.

Portland: White rye $6.70, pure dark rye $4.70.

U.S. Sales Under Wheat Agreement

The following table shows by countries of destination the cumulative sales of U.S. wheat and wheat flour since the beginning of the program, Aug. 1 through Jan. 1, 1950.

Country—	—Commercial flour— cwt.	bu. equiv.	—Wheat— Commercial bu.	CCC bu.	Total bu.
Austria	333,493	486,254		2,817,192	3,303,446
Belgium and Colonies	8,626	13,870		3,453,333	3,467,203
Bolivia	88,171	138,878			138,878
Cuba	286,893	443,868	13,189		456,057
Dominican Republic	13,138	30,412			30,412
Ecuador	141,577	227,621			227,621
El Salvador	96,295	123,133	33,334		156,482
Greece	332,145	493,874		4,899,911	5,392,785
Guatemala	158,125	296,284			296,284
Haiti	7,995	18,207			18,207
Ireland				833,334	833,334
Israel	166,243	382,743		375,133	758,874
Italy				5,744,184	5,744,184
Mexico			3,663,767		3,663,767
Netherlands and Colonies	194,884	1,117,528		3,196,763	4,328,741
Nicaragua	10,982	24,287			24,287
Norway	588,313	1,357,787	1,054,445		2,411,882
Panama	13,134	30,482			30,482
Peru			2,261,837		2,261,837
Portugal and Colonies	301,418	447,108	1,058,498	2,416,464	3,924,754
Saudi Arabia	72,782	187,132		77,333	264,466
U.K. Colonies	284,887	442,436			442,438
Venezuela	371,179	861,566			861,566
Total	3,517,618	8,011,671	6,247,122	26,617,391	38,935,834

Loss of France

(Continued from page 9)

funds continue to maintain the outbound flow from the U.S. Principal sales were made to the ECA financed nations Austria, Italy and Greece, with Venezuela appearing as a flour buyer. Venezuela has also completed its assigned import quota under the pact and is no longer eligible for subsidy payments from the U.S. This makes the second Latin American country to complete its import quotas under the agreement. (Guatemala was the first.)

Alters Price Basis

Milling industry dissatisfaction with the subsidy terms of the U.S. continue, alleging inequities between the East and Gulf ports. At the same time the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced that it had adjusted the U.S. equivalent price to conform to the higher delivered Canadian prices to Liverpool on the basis of rail transportation from Fort William and Port Arthur to the East Coast.

Also, the recent ocean freight data caused a decision to set a single maximum equivalent price from U.S. ports to all of Europe, Africa and the Middle East to replace the two prices previously used for these areas.

Under the new price equivalent arrangement the following maximum price equivalents in dollars per bushel, bulk, became effective Jan. 9: East Coast—$1.98, f.o.b. vessel, to all destinations; Gulf Coast—$1.94, f.o.b. vessel, to all Europe, the Middle East and all of Africa and adjacent islands; $1.96, f.o.b. vessel, to Far East and adjacent areas; $1.98, f.o.b. vessel, to the West Indies and Latin America; West Coast—$1.80, bulk, in store, to all destinations.

These arrangements on the basis of price equivalents do not change the inequities of the export situation as far as the milling and private grain industry is concerned, it is asserted in trade quarters.

The milling industry had planned a session with Charles F. Brannan, secretary of agriculture, prior to the holiday season, but this meeting was postponed. It is expected that the milling industry committee will meet with the secretary soon. Among other points it intends to press is one for a general flour subsidy for all flour exports including those to nations outside the wheat pact.

The probable inclusion of Germany and Japan in the wheat agreement with a division of the import quantities of those nations between all supplying countries despite the fact that the U.S. probably may finance the purchases of wheat is not likely to win any friends for the wheat agreement in the Senate.

One influential Republican Senate leader this week asked what the trade reaction to this possibility would be. The query from a Republican senator who had previously supported the wheat agreement discloses a fundamental misunderstanding of the pact itself and the U.S. subsidy policy.

Primarily the grain trade is an international business, even though it may be wholly U.S. owned. U.S. grain exporters sell Canadian, U.S. or grain from other areas to foreign buyers as the occasion permits. The private U.S. grain exporters have pleaded with USDA officials to bring the export subsidy policy in line with grain trade realities so that the trade could push U.S. grown wheat in preference to wheat grown in Canada or other places. As the subsidy now stands, the U.S. private grain trade is frozen on the basis of a publicly announced U.S. subsidy rate.

The current U.S. subsidy policy, however, must be explained on the basis of the supplies of soft wheat in the Great Lakes region. USDA wants to get this wheat moved and believes that its subsidy is adequate to attract buyers for wheat of this quality. USDA refuses to push up its subsidy rate to move spring wheat, which is desired by the foreign buyer. Since ECA funds have to be spent in the U.S. for wheat with the exception of the Anglo-Canadian contract wheat, it would appear that ultimately the foreign buyer will have to take a substantial part of the soft wheat which is a deliverable grade on the Chicago futures market.

ELEVATOR DAMAGED

CEDAR SPRINGS, MICH.—The Remer & Eldred elevator here was damaged by fire recently to the extent of $20,000. Volunteers carried bags of grain to safety from the flames. It was necessary for three other communities to send fire trucks.

Total Sales Under Wheat Agreement

The following table shows the quantities guaranteed under the International Wheat Agreement and the actual sales and purchases by exporting and importing countries which have been recorded by the International Wheat Council since the beginning of the program, Aug. 1, through Dec. 31, 1949.

Guaranteed Exports and Sales (Bushels)

Country	Guaranteed quantities	Cum. total sales Aug. 1-Dec. 31, 1949
Australia	40,000,000	11,433,877
Canada	193,069,636	27,014,448
France	1,266,864	6,592,315
U. S. A.	199,000,000	27,025,599
Uruguay	1,627,193	
Total	458,163,599	67,497,793

Guaranteed Imports and/or Purchases (Bushels)

Country	Guaranteed quantities	Australia	Canada	U. S. A.	France	Cum. total purchases Aug. 1-Dec. 31, '49
Austria	11,043,113			1,837,193		1,837,193
Belgium	20,299,840		2,764,438	4,487,388		7,251,776
Bolivia	3,753,778		883,397	337,248		490,645
Ceylon	4,898,243	3,786,488				3,786,488
Cuba	7,421,229		1,283,287	530,464		1,814,162
Denmark	1,418,733		122,000			122,000
Dom. Republic	734,874		299,778	34,833		334,482
Ecuador	1,183,311		180,557	291,326		471,883
Egypt	4,841,360	2,329,433				2,329,433
El Salvador	404,184		54,438	238,818		293,256
Guatemala	347,437		110,969	252,878		363,747
Haiti	1,018,824		199,488	53,763		253,251
India	16,285,835	786,178				786,178
Ireland	10,114,530		2,241,332	933,322		3,174,654
Israel	4,494,315		2,143,333	724,808		2,868,141
Italy	49,418,079			2,812,998		2,812,998
Mexico	4,246,421		248,443	3,833,794		4,233,137
Netherlands	23,720,187		358,898	4,398,243	2,102,311	6,759,452
Nicaragua	295,850		18,477	18,214		36,691
Norway	3,716,179	113,333	1,233,897	1,594,144		2,935,494
Panama	424,443		72,878	20,238		93,116
Peru	3,611,558		93,293	1,848,483		1,941,776
Portugal	4,408,135		132,593	1,880,531		2,013,124
Saudi Arabia	1,837,183		178,893	347,091		525,984
Switzerland	8,436,149		3,879,311			3,879,311
Un. S. Af. Rep. Africa	11,025,113	3,996,999	3,600,606			7,600,606
U. K.	177,897,816	3,116,633	3,077,150	833,543		6,026,326
Venezuela	1,208,874		1,043,433	184,811		1,228,244
All other signatory countries	24,821,443					
Total	458,163,599	13,488,037	27,014,448	27,014,598	2,102,311	67,497,793

SOYBEAN MEETING SET BY PEORIA LABORATORY

PEORIA, ILL.—A soybean conference, emphasizing topics of interest to processors, will be held Jan. 16-17 at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Peoria.

The tentative program includes talks by men from the industry and staff members of the laboratory. Representatives of other agencies of the Department of Agriculture also will speak.

Dr. R. T. Milner, laboratory director, should receive advance notice of plans to attend the meeting.

Grain Storage Charges

(Continued from page 11)

that private facilities are constructed, the government programs may be modified.

CCC Shift Explained

The shift in the CCC stand on the position of its funds in regard to storage expenditures emphasizes the whole government attitude to expenditures for farm programs. Under the proposal of the President to transfer the charge for additional storage facilities to congressional appropriations instead of an expense on CCC funds, USDA is attempting to assign to Congress the cost of this part of the farm program and not make it stand out like a sore thumb in an agriculture budget item.

The budget message indicates a commitment of CCC funds for storage purpose of approximately $90 million. In his last budget message, the chief executive asked for an appropriation of $25 million for a grain storage program, but it may be noted that CCC never made any request to Congress for any specific amount of money. Apparently CCC was content at that time to use its own funds to expand storage capacities.

Now the government has reversed its position and wants to get congressional approval of any expenditure for additional grain storage capacities.

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MENTE DAINTY PRINTS INCREASE YOUR SALES!
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MOSTLY PERSONAL

Loren W. Johnson, manager of the Kansas Grain Co., Kansas City, visited the trade in New York last week.

●

Harry C. Loutenack, president, eastern division, General Mills, Inc., spent Jan. 4-5 in New York on business.

●

R. B. Laing, vice president and general sales manager; **W. C. Mitchell**, divisional sales manager, and **J. V. Otto**, production manager, Abilene (Kansas) Flour Mills Co., returned last week from a regional sales meeting held at the Chisca Hotel, Memphis, Jan. 4. The meeting was attended by 18 southern representatives of the company.

●

Ward Miller, Chicago, eastern sales manager for the Sheridan (Wyo.) Flouring Mills, Inc., stopped in Kansas City last week on his way home from a trip to the mill.

●

Lt. Col. John P. McGuire, formerly purchasing agent for the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, and now air force recruiting officer at Traverse City, Mich., was a holiday visitor in Wichita.

●

George W. Huggins 2nd, general sales manager, Dobry Flour Mills, Inc., Yukon, Okla., flew to Louisville, Ky., to attend the meeting of the National Soft Wheat Millers Assn. and the family flour advertising committee meeting this week. He plans to go on to Atlanta and New Orleans to visit mill brokerage connections.

●

Charles C. Chinski, Chinski Trading Corp., New York, visited the St. Louis plant of the Valier & Spies Milling Company last week.

●

James F. Bell, founder of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, has given the University of Minnesota $7,500 to buy two rare books. Mr. Bell is a member of the university board of regents. The books, which describe early exploration in America by Frenchmen, are Des Sauvages, ou Voyage de Samuel Champlain de Bronage Fait en al France Nouvelle, written by the explorer Champlain in 1603, and Les Singularites de la France, written by Andre Thevet, a Franciscan friar, in 1557.

●

Samuel R. Strisik, S. R. Strisik Co., New York, returned Jan. 6 from a brief business trip to Minneapolis.

●

J. H. Blake, New York flour broker, spent several days in Atlantic City with **Mrs. Blake** early this month.

●

Sidney J. Teicher, Inter-American Grain Corp., recently exchanged the June weather of New York for a Florida vacation.

●

M. C. Sauer, Oklahoma City, sales manager, southwestern division of General Mills, Inc., was ill at his home last week with influenza.

●

R. E. Bennels, Bennels-Vaughan, Chicago flour broker, has returned from a trip to Florida.

●

R. H. Hommel, Jr., vice president, Schultz, Baujan & Co., Beardstown, Ill., with **Mrs. Hommel** and party, were among visitors in New Orleans for the Sugar Bowl.

●

J. Tripp and **A. S. Dahl**, Commodity Credit Corp. officials, Washington, D.C., were New York Produce Exchange visitors last week.

●

Walter S. Weissman, Elmira, N.Y., manager of the National Biscuit Co. for 41 years, has retired on pension. He was recently honored at a farewell dinner attended by **C. J. Thompson**, Buffalo district manager, and other company officials. **J. S. Bumbalo**, Buffalo, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Weissman, who said he will continue active in some line of business, although his plans are not yet complete.

●

R. J. Lawrence, assistant sales manager, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, is on a week's business trip to various points in Kentucky.

●

Virgil Artman, sales manager for the Arme Flour Mills Co., Oklahoma City, is on a two weeks' trade trip through the southeastern states. He is accompanied by **R. F. Robertson**, company representative whose headquarters are in Gadsden, Ala.

PFIZER COMPANY STARTS NEW PLANT IN OPERATION

NEW YORK—A new plant for the manufacture of fine chemicals by organic synthesis has been put into operation at Groton, Conn., by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. This plant supplements synthetic organic production at the company's Brooklyn plant.

Chemicals being produced at the new plant include caffeine, theophylline, acetophenetidin and other related compounds used principally in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals.

Officials of the company said the new Groton plant will better balance the company's capabilities to produce chemicals by the most expedient and economical methods.

LARABEE GRAIN MEN IN NEW POSITIONS

KANSAS CITY — Kenneth Kirkpatrick, who has been in charge of the grain department for the Hutchinson, Kansas, plant of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., will move to the Kansas City office about Feb. 1 to become assistant to James Whittaker, in charge of the Larabee grain department in Kansas City.

Succeeding Mr. Kirkpatrick at Hutchinson will be Hopkins C. Cushing, who formerly was in the grain department of the Commander-Larabee Milling Co. in Minneapolis. Mr. Cushing spent several days in the Kansas City office of the company last week.

FEDERATION NOMINATING COMMITTEES APPOINTED

CHICAGO—John L. Locke, Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, president of the Millers National Federation, recently appointed the following committees, each of which will nominate candidates in its respective district for the board of directors of the federation:

District 1—C. D. McKenzie, Quincy, Mich.; Julius E. Lentz, Treichlers, Pa., and M. W. McConnell, Coshocton, Ohio.

District 2—R. H. Hommel, Jr., Beardstown, Ill.; Floyd McRae, Evansville, Ind., and J. Kirk Ring, Roanoke, Va.

District 3—Elmer W. Reed, Kansas City; Ewing Burns, Wichita, and E. N. Humphrey, Chickasha, Okla.

District 4—Carl R. Schenker, Portland; Clifford B. Capps, Los Angeles, and J. S. Davis, Seattle.

District 5—W. M. Steinke, Minneapolis; A. F. Anglemyer, New Ulm, Minn., and J. E. Skidmore, Minneapolis.

The first named person in each district is chairman of the committee. Nominations are required to be made not later than Feb. 20, the federation emphasized.

USDA ADVISORS CONSIDER FOREIGN TRADE POLICIES

WASHINGTON—The Foreign Agricultural Trade Policy Advisory Committee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture held its first meeting here Jan. 5. It was an executive session.

The committee, which was established last November to advise USDA on foreign trade policies, devoted two days to discussions of matters affecting U.S. agricultural exports and imports. The group includes representatives of farm organizations, land grant colleges, the agricultural press and the farming industry.

Discussions revolved generally around the desirability and possible extent of government action in stimulating agricultural exports, particularly in two-way trade.

Edward J. Grimes, vice president, Cargill, Ill., Minneapolis, is a member of the committee.

COTTON GOODS INDEX 17.74

Bemis Bro. Bag Co.'s cotton goods index, a composite figure reflecting wholesale prices of principal cotton cloth used in bag making expressed in cents per yard of cloth, is 17.74, compared with 17.65 a year ago. The Bemis composite figure reflecting duty paid for early shipment from Calcutta of lightweight and heavyweight burlaps expressed in cents per pound of cloth is 25.25 compared with 29.25 a year ago.

BAKERS PLAN MEETING

BUFFALO—First meeting of the 1950 season will be held by the Buffalo Retailers Bakers Assn. at MacDoel's Restaurant Jan. 18. Dinner will follow a business session in the afternoon. Members of the Allied Trades of the Baking Industry of Buffalo have been invited to attend the business session and dinner.

CONTEST WINNERS—Some of the winners in the fourth annual Minneapolis Grain Exchange necktie contest, sponsored by the Daily Market Record, Minneapolis, are shown above wearing the creations that won for them. From right to left, they are: J. R. C. McCrea, McCabe Bros. Co.; Carl L. Anderson, Fleischmann Malting Co.; John M. Hoff, Hallet & Carey Co.; Ben C. McCabe, McCabe Bros. Co., and John H. Schaefer, Mullin & Dillon Co. Three classes were represented in the contest—four-in-hand, bow tie and novelty tie.

The Stock Market Picture

Quotations on baking, milling and allied stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Market:

	High	Low	Close Dec. 30,	Close Jan. 7,
	1949-50		1949	1950
Allied Mills	20½	16½	19⅝	19⅝
Allis-Chalmers	34	25⅛	32	34
Allis-Chalmers, $3.25 Pfd.	80	76	87½	89
American Cyanamid	34½	25¼	30⅝	34
American Cyanamid, Pfd.	126½	99	126	125½
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	67½	58⅝	*60⅝	59⅝
Borden	51	38⅝	50½	49⅝
Burry Biscuit Corp.	6½	3½	3⅝	4
Continental Baking Co.	18⅝	15⅛	17½	17⅞
Continental Baking Co., $5.50 Pfd.	90	82	90⅝	90½
Corn Products Refining Co.	72½	57	57½	56⅝
Corn Products Refining Co., $7 Pfd.	189	174½	184½	183½
Cream of Wheat	29½	23	28½	29
Dow Chemical	57⅝	42	55⅝	55½
Dow Chemical, $3.33 1nd Pfd.	115½	101	113⅝	113½
Dow Chemical, $4 A Pfd.	100⅝	101½	*100	100⅝
**Flour Mills of America, Inc.	15⅛	8½	10½	11
General Baking Co.	11	8⅝	11	11⅛
General Baking Co., $8 Pfd.	16⅝	13⅛	*16½	16½
General Foods Corp.	68⅝	59½	68⅝	68⅝
General Foods Corp., $3.50 Pfd.	101	97½	*100⅝	101
General Mills, Inc.	56⅛	44⅝	55⅝	54⅛
General Mills, Inc., 5% Pfd.	113	97	113	111
General Mills, Inc., 5% Pfd.	136½	113⅝	*137½	136½
Great A. & P. Tea Co.	133½	102½	133½	130½
Great A. & P. Tea Co., $7 Pfd.	143	136⅝	138	137½
Hathaway Bakers, Inc., "A"	11⅝	8⅛		10⅝
Horn & Hardart Corp. of New York	58	39⅛	53	55½
Horn & Hardart Corp. of New York, $5 Pfd.	111½	106½		109½
Merck & Co.	63⅝	57	62⅛	62⅝
Merck & Co., $3.50 Pfd.	89	80	*90	*90
Merck & Co., $4 Pfd.	130½	116½	137	136½
National Biscuit Co.	48⅝	39½	38⅝	38½
National Biscuit Co., $7 Pfd.	165½	159½	161½	163
Nevadel-Agene	19	13⅝	17	17½
Omar, Inc.	17	13	17	
Pillsbury Mills, Inc.	33½	28	31⅝	32⅝
Pillsbury Mills, Inc., $4 Pfd.	105½	100½	103½	103⅝
Procter & Gamble	86½	77½	85½	84½
Purity Bakeries Corp.	31½	24½	28⅝	31½
Quaker Oats Co.	152	85½	166	163½
Quaker Oats, $6 Pfd.	156	143⅝	157	157
Ralston Purina Co., $5.75 Pfd.	102	87⅝	*103½	102
St. Regis Paper Co.	9⅝	4½	8⅝	8⅝
St. Regis Paper Co., $4.40 Pfd.	80	77	*85	85
Standard Brands, Inc.	17⅝	17½	21⅝	22½
Standard Brands, Inc., $4.50 Pfd.	93	83	91½	91½
†Sterling Drug	41½	35	37⅝	36½
†Sterling Drug, $3.50 Pfd.	100	95	*99½	99½
Sunshine Biscuits, Inc.	60½	36½	60	57½
United Biscuit of America	32½	19½	31	31½
United Biscuit of America, $4.50 Pfd.	106½	103	103½	103½
Victor Chemical Works	47	33½	46	47
Victor Chemical Works, $3.50 Pfd.	100	93	*99	*99
Wagner Baking Co.	9⅝	7⅝	8⅝	8½
Wagner Baking Co., Pfd.	111	100½	100	100
Ward Baking Co., Warrants	3½	2⅝	4½	3⅝
Ward Baking Co.	17½	11	15⅝	17⅝
Ward Baking Co., $5.50 Pfd.	101½	91½	99	99⅝

Closing bid and asked prices on stocks not traded Jan. 7:

	Bid	Asked
‡Colorado Milling & Elevator Co.	13⅝	14½
‡Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co., Inc.	15½	16⅝
‡Standard Milling Co.	7	8
Omar, Inc.	17	18½

*Previous close. **Chicago stock market. †Over counter. ‡Subsidiary Merck Chemicals, Inc.

HUTCHINSON WHEAT RECEIPTS BELOW 1948

HUTCHINSON—A year which held promise a month before harvest of bringing a flood of wheat to the Hutchinson market turned out to be a very ordinary one. Wheat receipts here in 1949 totaled 30,583 cars, compared with 44,273 in 1948 and the all-time peak in 1931 when 49,279 cars were handled.

Kafir and milo receipts for 1949 were 3,442 cars and the total of all grains was 34,149 cars, as against 44,273 in 1948 and 46,077 in 1947.

Elevator storage space in Hutchinson was increased by a 2-million-bushel addition to the Farmers Co-operative Commission Co. plant. This brought total space here to 20,400,000 bu., of which 18,605,000 is public. The new year will bring another half million bushel when an addition to the C. D. Jennings Grain Co. terminal, now under construction, is completed.

—WHEAT IN THE STATE OF [illegible]—

Flaxseed Receipts, Shipments and Stocks

Receipts, shipments and stocks of flaxseed at Minneapolis and Duluth for the week ending Dec. 17, in thousand bushels:

Flaxseed Receipts, Shipments and Stocks

	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948
Minneapolis	111	108	18	11	11,131	12,171
Duluth	3	18	111	59	1,667	2,200
Week ending Dec. 24:						
Minneapolis	89	127			11,042	11,128
Duluth—Not reported						
Week ending Dec. 31:						
Minneapolis	157	153	11	135	11,008	11,859
Duluth		6	24		941	2,188
Week ending Jan. 7:						
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
Minneapolis	249	158	121	10	10,812	11,788
Duluth	3	17	51	10	948	2,217

MILLFEED FUTURES

The following is a comparison of milling prices at Kansas City for Dec. 30 and Jan. 7:

	Dec. 30	Jan. 7
BRAN—		
January	*$[illegible]	$[illegible]
February	[illegible]	*$[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	*$[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHORTS—		
January	*$[illegible]	[illegible]
February	*$[illegible]	[illegible]
March	*$[illegible]	[illegible]
April	*$[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	*$[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales (tons)	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Bids.

Millfeed Receipts and Shipments

Receipts and shipments of millfeed at the principal distributing centers for the week ending Dec. 27, in tons, with comparisons:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1949	1948	1949	1948
Minneapolis			11,110	13,199
Kansas City	1,550	2,810	5,450	8,140
Milwaukee	30	80	1,130	1,210
Week ending Dec. 24:				
Minneapolis			8,040	7,810
Kansas City	1,700	3,000	5,300	5,450
Milwaukee	30		1,030	1,040
Week ending Dec. 31:				
Minneapolis			8,310	8,970
Kansas City	1,680	1,550	5,410	4,430
Milwaukee		30	1,070	1,200
Week ending Jan. 7:				
	1950	1949	1950	1949
Minneapolis			10,584	11,970
Kansas City	1,750	3,210	7,440	8,410
Milwaukee	30		1,090	1,120

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WANT ADS

Advertisements in this department are 10¢ per word; minimum charge, $1. Add 20¢ per insertion for forwarding of replies if keyed to office of publication. (Count six words for signature.) Situation Wanted advertisements will be accepted for 5¢ per word, $1 minimum. Add 20¢ per insertion for keyed replies. Display Want Ads $8 per inch per insertion. All Want Ads cash with order.

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SALES OPPORTUNITIES

Aggressive, well established, spring-wheat mill with ample capacity solicits active, reputable representation on a brokerage basis. Joint-account arrangements with salesmen now working only southwestern flours will be considered.

Interest centers on the following sections generally with possibilities for including adjacent territory:

- Central and Western Ohio
- Michigan
- Indiana excepting northern counties
- Illinois outside of Chicago
- Iowa

Standing and policy of this firm denote a distinct quality background with a manufacturing set up that normally affords a competitive price policy. Line of flours is well adapted to jobbing as well as bakery trade.

Sales people now missing available spring business in territories now being covered are specially invited to check with us.

Correspondence incurs no obligation and will be held in strict confidence if desired.

HUBBARD MILLING COMPANY
Mankato, Minnesota

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED AS PACKING AND loading foreman, by man thoroughly experienced in packing and loading of all types. Can go anywhere. Best of references. R. L. Brown, 81 Pine St., Lockport, N. Y.

SECOND MILLER OF 30 YEARS EXPERIENCE desires new position and steady employment. Has had experience in making cake flour. Address 411, The Northwestern Miller, 612 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY. Will sell as complete mill or separate items. For information write—The Yampa Valley M. & E. Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED TO BUY — RICHARDSON scales, bag closing machines and other good mill, feed and elevator equipment. J. E. Hagan, 1522 E. High, Jefferson City, Mo.

Western Canada Visible Grain Supply

Visible supply of grain in the western inspection division as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Fort William, Ont., Dec. 28, 1949 (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Durum	Oats	Barl'y
Ft. William and Port Arthur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vancouver-New Westminster	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Churchill	[illegible]			
Int. public and semi-public elevators	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Receipts during week ending Dec. 28:

	Wheat	Durum	Oats	Barl'y
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific seaboard	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int. public and semi-public elevators	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Shipments during week ending Dec. 28:

	Wheat	Durum	Oats	Barl'y
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Ar.— Rail	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Milled or processed	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific seaboard— Ocean	[illegible]			
Rail	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Other terminals*	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

Total receipts for the crop year Aug. 1 to Dec. 28, 1949:

	Wheat	Durum	Oats	Barl'y
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific seaboard	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Churchill	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Other terminals*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total shipments for the crop year Aug. 1 to Dec. 28, 1949:

	Wheat	Durum	Oats	Barl'y
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific seaboard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Churchill	[illegible]			
Other terminals*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*All other terminals and semi-public terminals, western division.

United States Grain Stocks

Commercial stocks of grain in store and afloat at the principal markets of the U.S. at the close of the week ending Dec. 31, 1949, and Jan. 1, 1949, as reported to the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in bushels (000's omitted):

	American Dec. 31, 1949	American Jan. 1, 1949	Canadian in bond Dec. 31, 1949	Canadian in bond Jan. 1, 1949
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
Soybeans	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...

Stocks of U.S. bonded grain in store and afloat in Canadian markets Dec. 31 (figures for corresponding date of a year ago given in parentheses): wheat, [illegible]; corn, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; barley, [illegible]; soybeans, [illegible].

Bonded Grain in the United States

Stocks of bonded grain in the U.S. as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, Dec. 31, 1949 (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Barl'y
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Afloat	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Chicago				
Afloat		...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth			...	[illegible]
Milwaukee			...	[illegible]
Afloat				[illegible]
Philadelphia			[illegible]	
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 1, 1949	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rye Flour Output

Following is the rye flour output reported to The Northwestern Miller by principal mills at Chicago, Minneapolis and outside points in the Northwest, in sacks, with comparative figures for the previous weeks:

	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	Dec. 31	Jan. 7
Five mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*[illegible]

*Four mills.

SUMMARY OF FLOUR QUOTATIONS

Week-end flour quotations, in sacks of 100 lb. (Canadian quotations in barrels of 196 lb.) All quotations on basis of carload lots, prompt delivery:

	Chicago	Mpls.	Kans. City	St. Louis	Buffalo
Spring family	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring top patent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring high gluten	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring short	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring standard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring first clear	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hard winter family	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hard winter short	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hard winter standard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hard winter first clear	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soft winter family	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soft winter short patent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soft winter standard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soft winter straight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soft winter first clear	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye flour, white	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye flour, dark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Semolina, standard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	New York	Phila.	Boston	Pittsburgh	Atlanta
Spring family	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring high gluten	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring short	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring standard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring first clear	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hard winter short	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hard winter standard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soft winter family	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soft winter straight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soft winter standard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye flour, white	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye flour, dark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Semolina, standard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Seattle	Los Angeles
Family patent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bluestem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bakery grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pastry	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Toronto	**Winnipeg
Spring top patent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring second patent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring first clear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring exports§	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario soft winters	[illegible]	[illegible]

**In cottons, Fort William basis. §[illegible]

UNITED STATES VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY

Visible supply of grain in the U.S. as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade in bushels (000's omitted) on Dec. 31, and corresponding date of a year ago:

	Wheat 1949	Wheat 1948	Corn 1949	Corn 1948	Oats 1949	Oats 1948	Rye 1949	Rye 1948	Barley 1949	Barley 1948
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]						
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]	
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat			[illegible]				[illegible]			
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enid	[illegible]				[illegible]					
Ft. Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galveston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						
Hutchinson	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat									[illegible]	
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]
Afloat	[illegible]									
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]				
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wichita	[illegible]	[illegible]							[illegible]	
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUMMARY OF MILLFEED QUOTATIONS

Week-end millfeed quotations, summarized from the market reviews, are based on carload lots, prompt delivery, per ton, packed in 100-lb. sacks, f.o.b. at indicated points:

	Chicago	Minneapolis	Kansas City	St. Louis	Ft. Worth
Spring bran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hard winter bran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soft winter bran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard midds.*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour midds.†	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red dog	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Buffalo	Philadelphia	Boston	Pittsburgh	Atlanta
Spring bran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard midds.*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour midds.†	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red dog	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Spring bran	Shorts	Middlings
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
‡Winnipeg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Brown shorts. †Gray shorts. ‡Ft. William basis.

GRAIN FUTURES—CLOSING PRICES

Closing grain futures quotations in leading markets, in cents per bushel:

WHEAT

	Minneapolis May	Minneapolis July	Minneapolis Sept.	Chicago Mar.	Chicago May	Chicago July	Chicago Sept.	Kansas City Mar.	Kansas City May	Kansas City July	Kansas City Sept.
Jan. 2	HOLIDAY										
Jan. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Corn Chicago Mar.	Corn Chicago May	Rye Chicago May	Rye Chicago July	Rye Winnipeg May	Rye Winnipeg July	Rye Minneapolis May	Rye Minneapolis July	Oats Chicago Mar.	Oats Chicago May	Oats Minneapolis May	Oats Minneapolis July
Jan. 2	HOLIDAY											
Jan. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BLUE RIBBON BAGS

CENTRAL BAG & BURLAP CO.
4515 S. Western Blvd., Chicago 9, Ill.
Plants at
West Burlington, Ia. Chicago, Ill.

COTTON FANCY PRINT BURLAP

Contest to Promote Raisin Bread

The California Raisin Advisory Board has announced plans for a "Raisin Reason" contest aimed at increasing the bakers' and grocers' sales of raisin bread. The contest starts Jan. 21 and closes March 25, 1950.

Portfolios giving details of the contest are being mailed to bakers and grocers throughout the country. Over $21,000 in prizes will be awarded to contestants who write the best reasons why they like raisin bread. The first prize is $10,000 cash, with over 200 consumer prizes in all. Separate prizes for the retail stores or bakery shops selling raisin bread to the 37 top consumer-contest winners will also be awarded.

Complete merchandising assistance will be given to all bakery shops and grocery stores that want to tie in with the contest. Window streamers (see accompanying illustration), bread rack hangers, newspaper mats, radio spot announcements and other merchandising aids will be supplied upon request.

Entry blanks will be furnished to all firms requesting them. There will be no entry blanks published in any of the contest advertising, so that all contestants must pick up their blanks at a bakeshop or grocery store. The word "raisin" cut from a wrapper of a loaf of raisin bread or a receipt from the sale of raisin bread must accompany all entries.

All merchandising material and entry blanks will be furnished free.

A full page full color ad will appear in the Jan. 20 issue of Life magazine. This ad will direct all contestants to their local bakeshop or grocery store for entry blanks and contest information.

"The 'Raisin Reason' contest is a wonderful opportunity for bakers and grocers to increase their sale of raisin bread," the announcement said. "This contest offers a swell chance for tie-in advertising and merchandising. Since raisin bread normally has 2 to 3¢ a loaf more profit than other breads, the contest will give every baker and grocer a chance for increased profits from raisin bread sales."

Additional information is available from the California Raisin Advisory Board, Room 304, Anglo Bank Bldg., Fresno, Cal.

OUTLOOK FOR CONTAINER INDUSTRY REPORTED GOOD

WASHINGTON — Available data indicates that the 1949 physical volume of container business will be reasonably close to the high level of 1948 and that the outlook for the spring of 1950 is good, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The 1949 winter issue of the quarterly "Containers and Packaging Industry Report" states that demand picked up in the third and fourth quarters of 1949 after having slackened in the four preceding months.

The year saw more container users becoming increasingly conscious of the need for distinctive packaging and it is expected that in 1950 users will demand more attractive packages to stimulate consumer interest in their products, according to the report.

Plastic and transparent flexible packaging probably received the most attention during 1949 but other types of packaging such as attractive window paper bags and boxes, highly colored paperboard containers with laminated finishes, mesh bags, new type tin and glass containers and many others received increasing attention.

The "Containers and Packaging Industry Report" is available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. The price is 60¢ a year.

MADE-RITE
BIG 7
Superior Bakery Flours
KANSAS FLOUR MILLS CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Buy and Sell Through
WANT ADS
in
THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER

American Ace
—A superior bread flour, milled in one of the West's very finest flour mills.
American Flours, Inc.
NEWTON, KANSAS

Selected
MILLING
WHEATS

Choice hard and soft winter wheats to fill the most exacting milling requirements. We offer complete coverage of all major wheat growing areas. We originate wheat from our 56 country elevators in four southwestern states and maintain large terminal storage facilities. Total elevator capacity over 8,000,000 bushels. Call us for your wheat and coarse grain requirements.

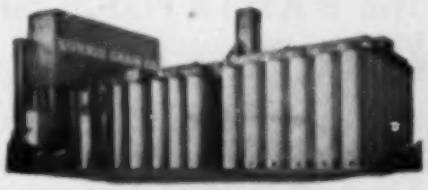
HARD AND SOFT WHEATS
CORN • OATS • FEED GRAINS

NORRIS
GRAIN COMPANY
KANSAS CITY

NEW YORK — CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS — BALTIMORE
TOLEDO — PEORIA
MINNEAPOLIS — DULUTH
WINNIPEG — LIVERPOOL

Exceptional Storage Facilities

NORRIS ELEVATOR
Capacity 2,000,000 bus.



BURLINGTON ELEVATOR
Capacity 2,500,000 Bus.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN ELEVATOR
Capacity 1,600,000 Bus.

Total Elevator Capacity
8,000,000 Bus.

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.
KANSAS CITY — MISSOURI

Victor-Champion-Frost King-Headliner
Family Flour De Luxe
THE CRETE MILLS
CRETE, NEB.

"RUSSELL'S BEST"
"AMERICAN SPECIAL"
Our mill is located in the high protein wheat district of central western Kansas, and secures most of its wheat directly from growers.
RUSSELL MILLING CO., Russell, Kansas

SUNNY KANSAS

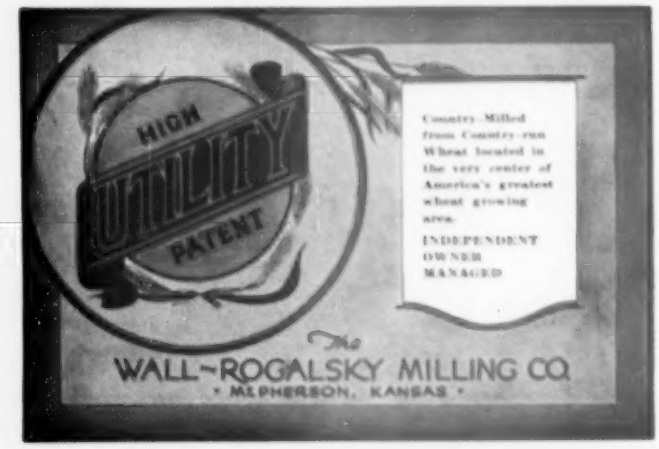
Many discriminating bakers prefer SUNNY KANSAS flour because they appreciate the complete reliability of this famous brand. SUNNY KANSAS shows the consistency of good baking in every sack. The extra-fine quality of wheat selected for SUNNY KANSAS is the reason for this pleasing uniformity.

THE WICHITA FLOUR MILLS CO.

5,000 Sacks Capacity — 1,000,000 Bushels Storage

WICHITA — KANSAS

CABLE ADDRESS, "SENTINEL"



RED WING FLOUR

Milled in Minnesota for Over 40 Years

THE RED WING MILLING CO., Red Wing, Minn.

Grain Product Exports from U.S. Decrease 38%

WASHINGTON—Net exports (exports minus imports) of grain products from the U.S. in the first quarters of 1948 and 1949 were 2,239,413 and 1,367,425 sacks, respectively. In value these exports amounted to $151,234,000 and $75,882,000. This 38% decrease in exports was due primarily to the exportation of larger quantities of whole grain for processing in the importing country and improved grain crops in many of the importing countries, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Wheat Products

Wheat products, principally flour, accounted for 89% by volume of the exports in both 1948 and the first quarter of 1949. In value exports of wheat accounted for 84% of the total in 1948 and 88% in the first quarter of 1949. U.S. imports of wheat products were not significant in either 1948 or 1949.

Exports of flour wholly of U.S. wheat comprised about 99% of all flour exports from the U.S. in both 1948 and 1949. Total flour exports declined from 1,895,427,000 lb. for the first quarter of 1948 to 1,243,737,000 lb. in 1949.

This decrease occurred principally in Europe, where imports of U.S. flour were 1,381,423,000 lb. for the first quarter of 1948 compared with only 614,700,000 lb. in the corresponding period in 1949. This was a decrease of 55%. Exports to Europe accounted for 73% of the total exports of flour in the first quarter of 1948 but only 49% in 1949. U.S. flour exports to North and South America and Asia in the first quarter of 1949 were slightly above those for the same period in 1948. Exports to Africa were about 36,000,000 lb. in the first quarter of both 1948 and 1949.

Semolina Exports Down

There was a marked decrease in U.S. exports of semolina in the first quarter of 1949 compared with the first quarter of 1948: the quantities being 289,000 lb. and 19,262,000 lb., respectively. Italy, the principal importer of U.S. semolina in 1948, purchased 19,091,000 lb. in the first quarter of that year and none in 1949. With increased availability of durum wheat by mid-1948 Italy stopped purchasing semolina and imported durum wheat for processing into semolina in her own mills.

First quarter 1948 U.S. exports of wheat cereal to be cooked were equal to only about one half those of first quarter 1948, 626,000 lb. compared with 1,269,000 lb. The Union of South Africa, normally the principal importer of U.S. wheat cereal to be cooked, purchased 503,000 lb. in the first quarter of 1948 and none in 1949. Brazil received about 30% of U.S. exports of wheat cereal to be cooked in the first quarters of both 1948 and 1949. Her imports for these two periods were 399,000 and 190,000 lb., respectively.

Corn Products

U.S. exports of corn products in first quarter 1949 were 68% below those for first quarter 1948, being 32,518,000 and 101,366,000 lb. respectively. Compared with first quarter 1948, exports of cornstarch in first quarter 1949 decreased 78%, hominy

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Minneapolis, U. S. A.

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QUALITY MILLED FLOURS

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co.

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and corn grits 42% and corn meal 31%.

Exports of cornstarch to North American countries during the first quarter of 1949 were 3,075,000 lb. compared with 1,695,000 lb. a year earlier. Exports to South America and Africa were also above those for the first quarter of 1948. The large decrease in exports occurred in France and Japan, which imported 30,810,000 and 35,948,000 lb. respectively in the first quarter of 1948 and none in 1949.

The decline in U.S. exports of hominy and corn grits was the result of no exports to Denmark and French West Africa in 1949. During the first quarter of 1948 these countries imported 2,669,000 and 3,615,000 lb. of U.S. hominy and corn grits respectively. Exports to Canada and the republic of Panama were considerably above those in 1948, bringing the total for North and South America to 3,530,000 lb. in the first quarter of 1949, compared with 2,613,000 lb. for the same period in 1948.

Corn meal exports for 1949 were below those for first quarter 1948 for all major areas, with total exports being 11,005,000 lb. in first quarter 1949 compared with 16,036,000 lb. a year earlier. The two million pound decrease in exports to Jamaica was the only change of major significance in corn meal exports.

Other Products

Net U.S. exports of barley malt for first quarter 1949 were 58% below those of a year earlier. This was due to greatly increased U.S. imports of malt from Canada. Imports during the first quarter of 1949 amounted to 632,000 bu., compared to 58,000 bu. for the first quarter 1948 and 481,000 bu. for the entire year 1948. Total U.S. exports of malt for the first quarter of 1949 were 1,191,000 bu. compared to 1,393,000 bu. a year earlier. U.S. exports to South American countries were 413,000 and 635,000 bu., respectively, in the first quarters of 1948 and 1949. Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela were the principal importing countries.

In the first quarter of 1949 U.S. exports of oatmeal, groats and rolled oats were 29,373,000 lb., compared to 32,281,000 lb. in the first quarter of 1948.

This decrease occurred in exports of bulk oatmeal, which were 34% below 1948. Exports of oatmeal in packages increased from 5,325,000 lb. for first quarter 1948 to 11,623,000 lb. in first quarter 1949. Decreased ex-

(Continued on page 38)

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CONVENTION CALENDAR

Jan. 10—Southern Illinois Millers Assn.; Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, Mo.; sec.-treas., J. L. Grigg, Municipal Bldg., Sparta, Ill.

Jan. 13—National Soft Wheat Millers Assn., Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.; sec., Paul M. Marshall, 360 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6.

Jan. 15-17—Ohio Bakers Assn.; Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland; sec., Ray Ferguson, Seneca Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

Jan. 15-17—New Mexico Grain & Feed Dealers Assn., Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque; sec., Horace Hening, 205½ W. Central Ave., Albuquerque.

Jan. 18-20 — National Macaroni Manufacturers Assn., Hotel Flamingo, Miami Beach, Fla.; sec.-treas., M. J. Donna, Braidwood, Ill.

Jan. 20—Michigan State Millers Assn., Hotel Statler, Detroit, Mich.; sec., J. A. Porter, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Jan. 22-24—Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Assn., Inc.; Hotel Claypool, Indianapolis; sec., Fred K. Sale, 600 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis.

Jan. 22-24 — Pennsylvania Bakers Assn., Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.; sec., Theodore Staab, 5700 No. Broad St., Philadelphia.

Jan. 29-31—Potomac States Bakers Assn., Lord Baltimore (Md.) Hotel; sec., Emmet Gary, 16 McClellan Place, Baltimore.

Feb. 8—Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Assn.; Hotel Statler, Buffalo; sec.-treas., Gustavus A. Bentley, Jamestown, N.Y.

Feb. 26-28—Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Assn., convention at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel, Denver, Colo.; executive secretary, Lloyd N. Case, 325 Kittredge Bldg., Denver.

March 6-9—American Society of Bakery Engineers; Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago; sec., Victor E. Marx, Rm. 1354, La Salle Wacker Bldg., 121 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 1.

April 7-8—Self-Rising Flour Institute, Inc., Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.; sec., Allen R. Cornelius, 1314 Nashville Trust Bldg., Nashville 3, Tenn.

April 10-11—Iowa Bakers Assn., Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines; sec., Charles E. Forsberg, 1428 Mulberry, Waterloo, Iowa.

April 12-14 — Southern Bakers Assn., Venoy Park Hotel, St. Petersburg, Fla.; sec., E. P. Cline, 703 Henry Grady Bldg., Atlanta 3.

April 14-15—Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Assn., Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City.; sec.-treas., E. R. Humphrey, 802-04 First National Bank Bldg., Enid.

April 16-18—Texas Bakers Assn., Plaza Hotel, San Antonio; sec., Charles Neuman, Sr., Holsum Bread Co., Inc., Fort Worth.

April 17-19 — Pacific Northwest Bakers, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.; sec.-mgr., Roger Williams, 1138 Jefferson St., Salem.

April 19: South Dakota Bakers Assn., Carpenter Hotel, Sioux Falls; sec., Lex Quarnberg, Tri-Sate Milling Co., Rapid City, S.D.

April 20-22—California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Assn.; Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles; sec.-treas., I. J. Stromnes, Blue Anchor Bldg., 1400 10th St., Sacramento 14.

April 23-25 — Heart of America Bakers Convention, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma bakers' associations, joint con-

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vention; Hotel President, Kansas City, Mo.; general convention chairman, James S. Chase, Golden Krust Baking Co., Manhattan, Kansas.

April 24-25—Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Assn.; Hotel Paxton, Omaha, Neb.; sec.-treas., Howard W. Elm, Lincoln.

April 30-May 2—Tri-State Bakers Assn., convention, Jung Hotel, New Orleans, La.; secretary, Sidney Baudier, Jr., 601 Board of Trade Bldg., New Orleans.

May 1-5—Association of Operative Millers, Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.; sec., Donald S. Ebor, 630 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City 6.

May 2-3—Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Assn., Herring Hotel, Amarillo, Texas; sec., Joe S. Morris, P.O. Box 968, Amarillo.

May 5-6 — Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Assn., Hotel Kansas, Topeka, Kansas; sec., O. E. Case, 823 Wiley Bldg., Hutchinson.

May 7-9—Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin bakers' associations, joint convention, Sherman Hotel, Chicago; act. sec., Thelma Dallas, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Rm. 758, Chicago 4.

May 7-9—National Association of Flour Distributors, Hotel Statler, Boston; sec.-treas., Wayne G. Martin, Jr., The Northwestern Miller, 23 Beaver St., New York 4.

May 14-16—New York State Assn. of Manufacturing Retail Bakers; Hotel St. George, Brooklyn; sec., Percy Stolle, 2 Broadway, New York 4.

May 15-17—Millers National Federation; Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.; sec., Herman Stern, 200 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6.

May 15-19—American Association of Cereal Chemists, Hotel Sheraton, Chicago; sec., Frank R. Schwain, M. A. & R. Bldg., Ivorydale, Cincinnati 17, Ohio.

May 20-23 — Southwest Bakers Assn.; Herring Hotel, Amarillo, Texas; sec.-treas., J. E. L. Kilgore, Albuquerque, N.M.

May 22-23—Associated Bakers of Minnesota; St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul; sec., J. M. Long, 625 14th Ave. S.E., Minneapolis 14.

June 4-6 — Pennsylvania Bakers Assn., Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa.; sec., Theo. Stash, 5700 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.

June 4-6 — Rocky Mountain Bakers Assn., Albany Hotel, Denver, Colo.; sec., T. W. Kunde, P.O. Box 5326 TA, Denver 17.

June 4-8—National Association of Retail Grocers; Navy Pier, Chicago; sec.-manager, R. M. Kiefer, 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1.

June 10-12—Bakers Association of the Carolinas, Ocean-Forest Hotel, Myrtle, S.C.; sec., Louise Skillman, Charlotte, N.C.

June 11-13—Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Assn., Inc., French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.; sec., Fred K. Sale, 600 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis 4.

June 12-14—Associated Retail Bakers of America, Hotel Wilton, Long Beach, Calif.; exec. sec., Walter M. Jennings, 735 W. Sheridan Rd., Chicago 13.

June 16—Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Assn., Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.; sec., Pete Stallcup, 647 Peyton Bldg., Spokane 8, Wash.

June 25-28—New England Bakers Assn.; Preston Hotel, Swampscott, Mass.; sec., Robert E. Sullivan, 31 Exeter St., Boston 16.

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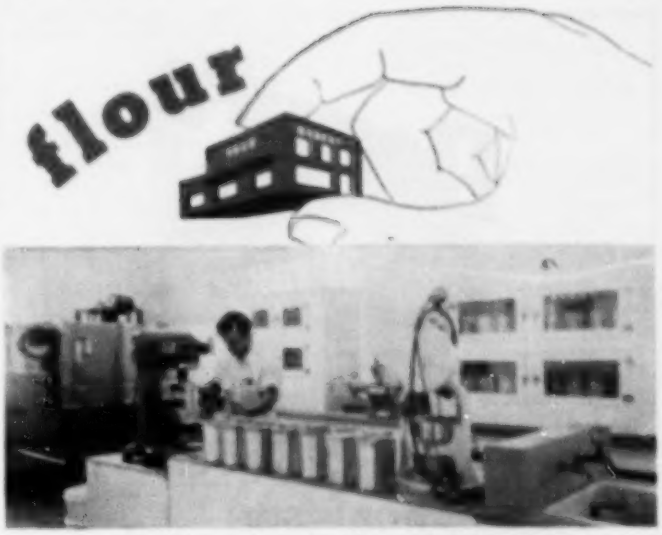

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Grain Product Exports

(Continued from page 33)

ports to Europe were the cause of the decline in total oatmeal exports from the U.S. These were only 15,112,000 lb in 1949 compared with 24,993,000 lb. for first quarter 1948.

U.S. exports of edible soy flour for the first quarters of 1948 and 1949 were 144,550,000 and 43,682,000 lb., respectively. The largest decrease in exports occurred to European countries. In the first quarter of 1948, seven European countries together imported 70,492,000 lb. of U.S. soy flour and in 1948 imported none. Shipments to Japan also account for part of the reduction in U.S. exports. First quarter 1949 exports to Japan were only 42,884,000 lb. compared to 73,065,000 a year earlier.

—WHEAT IN THE STATE OF OHIO—

MILLING SUPERINTENDENT

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS—W. J. Ball has been transferred from the Oklahoma City plant of General Mills, Inc., to its Wichita Falls plant where he will be milling superintendent. Mr. Ball succeeds George F. Schoenecker, who resigned Dec. 12 to become associated with the Southwest Mill & Industrial Equipment Co. as a sales engineer. Mr. Ball has been employed by General Mills, Inc., since his graduation from the milling technology school at Kansas State College in 1941.

U. S. Foreign Trade in Grain Products, First Quarter (January-March) 1949, With Comparisons (quantity in thousands of pounds)

Products	Exports 1948	Exports January-March 1948	Exports January-March 1949	Imports 1948	Imports January-March 1948	Imports January-March 1949
Wheat:						
Flour	7,631,811	1,891,427	1,243,737	701	46	1,749
Wheats of U.S. wheat	7,174,184	1,893,775	1,232,963			
Not wheats U.S. wheat	23,831	2,851	8,774			
Semolina	12,627	18,282	249	33	33	
Cereals to be cooked	4,054	1,248	420	3		1
Total wheat products	7,878,896	1,915,858	1,244,833	738	107	1,751
Corn:						
Starch and flour	136,784	74,424	16,352	3	3	
Meal	34,499	16,858	21,605	35	11	1
Grits and hominy	21,843	8,901	5,191			
Total corn products	233,126	100,184	43,148	38	14	2
Barley malt	146,195	47,162	16,496	18,345	1,884	21,484
Oatmeal and groats	111,708	35,181	28,473	45	*	27
In bulk	35,278	16,848	17,790			
In packages	27,433	5,135	11,618			
Rice flour (edible)	165,319	144,540	43,682	**	**	**
Total all products	8,748,845	2,264,517	1,386,718	17,161	1,104	22,284

Source: Compiled by Foreign Branch from data of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.
*Less than 500.
**No data available, included in import statistics with all other cereal products.

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GRIST OF GRINS

A Quaker pioneer, walking from his clearing to the meeting house, had his trusty flint-lock ready. A non-believer accosted him, saying: "Brother Nathan, is it not your belief that what is destined to be will be?" "Yea." "Then, if all the Indians in the province attacked the meeting house and your time had not come, you would not be harmed?"

"No," answered the Quaker.

"But if your time had come," pursued the other, "then, no matter what you did, it would do no good?"

"That is right."

"Then why do you carry your gun to the meeting?"

Gravely the Quaker replied, "On my way to or from the meeting I might see an Indian whose time had come."

◆ ◆ ◆

The wife of a small farmer sold her surplus butter to a grocer in a near-by town. On one occasion, the grocer said, "Your butter was underweight last week."

"Now fancy that," she answered. "The baby mislaid my weight that day, so I used a pound of your sugar."

◆ ◆ ◆

Housewife: "Are these eggs strictly fresh?"

Grocer (to his clerk): "Feel of those eggs, Jim, and see if they're cool enough to sell yet."

◆ ◆ ◆

A museum in Oaxaca, Mexico, contains an immense collection of Indian relics. One giddy feminine member of the party of tourists pointed to a large decorated skull in one of the show cases, and asked the guide if he knew whose skull it was.

The guide, evidently tired of answering an endless chain of questions, replied: "That is the skull of the Emperor Montezuma."

"And," persisted the tourist, pointing to a smaller skull in an adjoining case, "who was that?"

"That, Madam," replied the guide, "is the skull of Montezuma when he was a boy."

◆ ◆ ◆

Drunk (to splendidly uniformed bystander): "Shay, call me a cab, willya?"

Splendidly Uniformed Bystander: "Sir, I am not a doorman! I am a naval officer!"

Drunk: "Awright. Then call me a boat. I wanna go home."

◆ ◆ ◆

Salesman: "Is your mother home today, sonny?"

Boy (sitting on steps): "Yes, sir."

Salesman (after knocking several times): "I thought you said your mother was at home?"

Boy: "She is, but we don't live here."

◆ ◆ ◆

The woman autoist posed for a snapshot in front of the fallen pillars of an ancient temple in Greece. "Don't get the car in the picture," she said, "or my husband will think I ran into the place."

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MILLING PRODUCTION SECTION

A Modified Flow Sheet for Buhler Mills

By Edward F. Seeborg

Milling Technologist, Western Wheat Quality Laboratory

DETERMINATION of the milling quality of pure varieties of wheat from very small samples has assumed increasing importance in the Pacific Northwest since the release of Rex in 1935. Millers are well enough acquainted with the agronomic reasons for the use of Rex in the program of breeding new varieties for this area, so it will be unnecessary for me to go into that. As a result of the use of Rex in the breeding work, and also of other parents entirely free of Rex, a considerable amount of the new material being produced by our wheat breeders has poor milling quality.

When samples of the new varieties from the Pacific Northwest were being tested for milling and baking qualities at the U.S. Department of Agriculture laboratories in Washington, D.C., and later at Beltsville, Md., the personnel and equipment were too limited to allow time for adequate research into the milling problems of this area. Not enough was known about the characteristics of wheat and flour that determine milling quality in a commercial mill to be able to recognize them with certainty on an experimental mill so that the undesirable varieties could be weeded out of the breeding programs.

It took several years of joint effort by District No. 9 of the Association of Operative Millers, the Pacific Northwest section of the American Association of Cereal Chemists, the North Pacific Millers Assn., the Oregon Wheat Commission, and others interested in wheat quality in the area to get the Western Wheat Quality Laboratory established at Pullman.

Description of Mill

The Buhler laboratory model flour mill has a three-break, three-reduction system, and is designed to mill 2,500 grams of wheat at approximately 100 grams a minute, or in terms more familiar to millers one fifth of a bushel an hour. Grinding, scalping, sifting and elevating are all contained within one machine 48 in. wide, 36 in. deep and 56 in. high.

Break flour is collected as three separate streams. There also are three streams of reduction flour. Bran is taken off as the tail of the third break scalp, and the tail of the third midds. goes into shorts. Grinding rolls are 6 in. in diameter and 8 in. wide, all the breaks being on one set of rolls and all the reductions on the other set of rolls. Each set of rolls is divided into three sections roughly in proportion to the amount and bulk of the stock usually handled. Break corrugations are 16, 20, and 24, respectively, on the first, second and third breaks.

The differential is 2 to 1 and the speed on the fast roll is 535 r.p.m. Bolting surface is approximately equal to the roll surface (288 sq. in. bolting surface and 300 sq. in. roll surface) and is fairly satisfactory, except for milling some of the very soft and Rex type wheats.

The Buhler mill was designed to produce a straight grade of flour of about 65% extraction and of slightly higher ash than obtained on commercial mills. Three breaks is a short breaking system and three reductions is even shorter for a reduction system by our present milling standards. Millers would not expect such a system, devoid of aspiration, purifiers, bran dusters, etc., to produce results in any way comparable to those obtained commercially. I was in full agreement with this 16 months ago, but we are now encouraged to believe that before too long we will be able to produce a flour remarkably similar to a commercially milled flour, whether it be a straight grade, long patent, or cake patent.

An idea as to how results have been improved by changing scalps and silks, modifying the controls in the wheat feeding hopper, and modifying the temper to suit the mill is shown in Table 1. The average increase in percentage yield is 6.1%, with an accompanying increase in ash from .38 to .41%. The significant difference is in the amount of shorts and in the amount of flour remaining in the shorts.

Table 1—Comparison of Results Obtained on a Buhler Experimental Mill Before and After Modification of the Flow

Variety	Yield		Ash		% Shorts		% Flour in shorts	
	1944	1949	1944	1949	1944	1949	1944	1949
Hybrid	73.5	77.4	.39	.41	9.4	5.5	13.6	7.8
Bluestem	75.1	78.4	.37	.41	9.4	5.9	12.6	6.9
Golden	66.5	75.4	.36	.41	11.3	6.8	12.6	6.0
P-14	67.7	73.8	.35	.41	13.1	7.1	11.8	7.3
Gifted	65.7	72.1	.35	.38	14.3	8.9	12.0	8.9
Dwarf	67.4	74.9	.39	.42	13.8	8.7	8.8	6.6
Rex	65.7	76.9	.39	.41	15.4	11.3	11.6	8.3

One of the big disadvantages of the Buhler experimental mill which we have tried to correct is the combining of the flour middlings from all three breaks to make up the stock to the first reduction roll. This produced a very large spread in the size of particles since the scalps on the breaks were selected to remove all the middlings after each breaking operation. Finer scalps were thus required on the second and third breaks than on the first. This is good milling logic as far as the breaks are concerned, but it was impractical to try to reduce this mixture of large and small middlings on this very short reduction system.

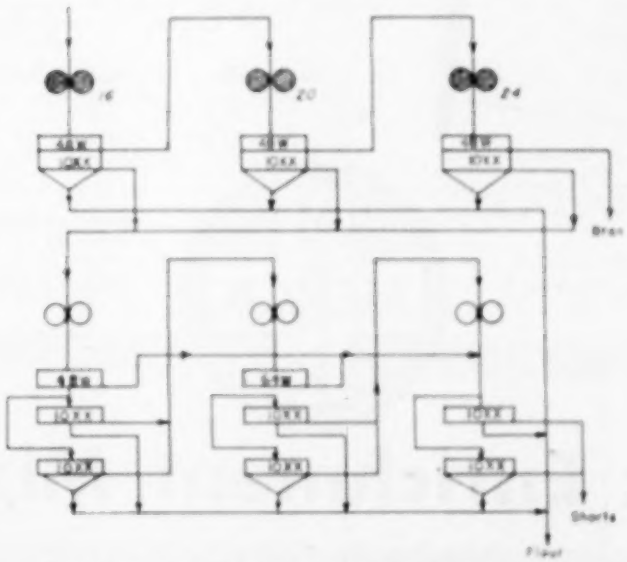
Roll settings close enough to reduce the majority of the middlings were too close for the large middlings with a resulting pancaking of good material to shorts. If we eased up on grinding to reduce the pancaking, too much went down to the tail of the mill. "Fining" the break scalps progressively, still keeping coarser scalps at the head of the mill, improved the purity of the stock to the first reduction, but did not materially improve the mechanical action.

There also continued to be too much heating of the smooth rolls, a factor which made it difficult to duplicate milling data as closely as was desired. Sizing, or grading, the middlings by using the same size fine scalps on all the breaks seems to be the answer to this problem.

There are other improvements to be made on the Buhler mill. From contacts with operative millers and other experienced experimental millers we hope to push this program of research on experimental milling of small samples of wheat at a pace considered by some very rapid for a public institution.

In evaluating a sample of grain for milling quality, it is necessary to decide from its behavior and the feel of the stocks whether or not it has undesirable milling characteristics. The poor milling quality of Rex shows up in several ways. The first indication is a lack of free flowing at the feeder roll ahead of the first reduction. The stock tends to pile up instead of feeding through in a thin, uniform stream. Tailings from the

(Continued on page 21a)



Flow diagram of a Buhler experimental mill, showing modification to obtain results comparable to those obtained with the same wheat on a commercial mill.

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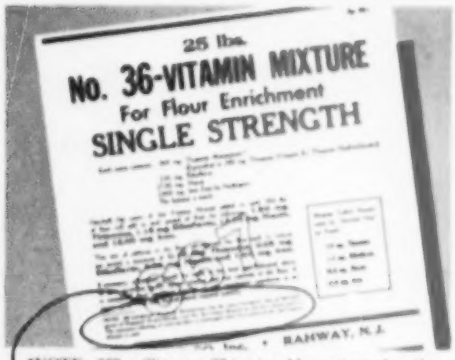
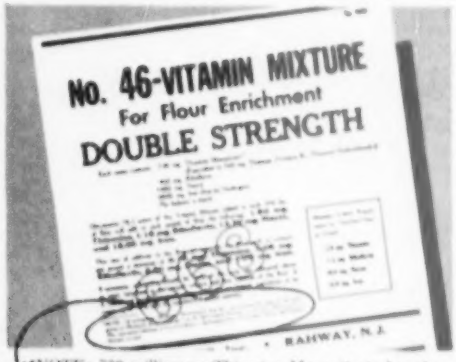
Thiamine Mononitrate Merck

A Major Contribution to the Enrichment Program



*NOTE: 369 milligrams Thiamine Mononitrate has the same biological value as 280 milligrams of Thiamine Hydrochloride. Use No. 36 Vitamin Mixture as you have always used it. The customary labeling of enriched flour is unchanged when this improved No. 36 Vitamin Mixture is used.



*NOTE: 738 milligrams Thiamine Mononitrate has the same biological value as 560 milligrams of Thiamine Hydrochloride. Use No. 46 Vitamin Mixture as you have always used it. The customary labeling of enriched flour is unchanged when this improved No. 46 Vitamin Mixture is used.

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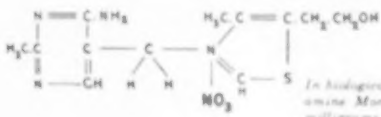
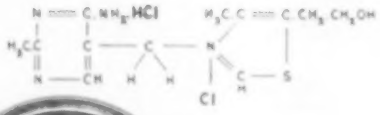


Thiamine Mononitrate $C_{12}H_{17}N_5O_4S$ (molecular weight 327.36).

In biological activity, 1 milligram of Thiamine Mononitrate is equivalent to 1.03 milligrams of thiamine Hydrochloride.



Thiamine Hydrochloride $C_{12}H_{17}ClN_4OS.HCl$ (molecular weight 337.27).

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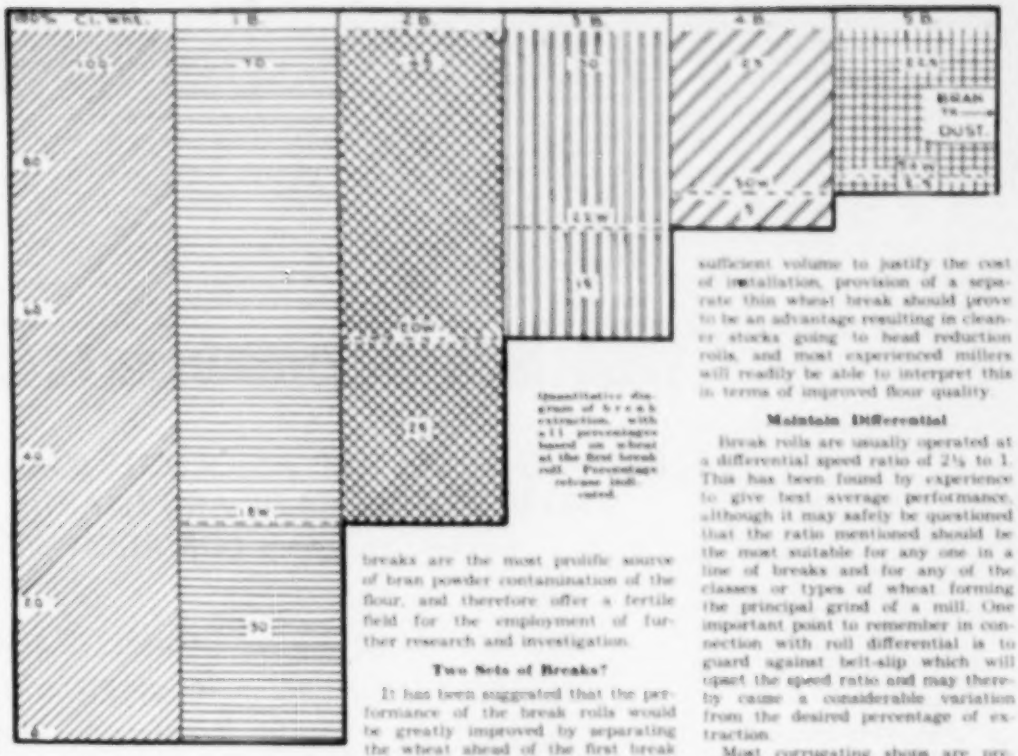
MERCK

Merck Enrichment Mixtures

Breaking, Grading, Flouring

By Julius Jurkow

Sheridan Flouring Mills, Inc.
Sheridan, Wyoming



Quantitative diagram of break extraction, with all percentages based on wheat at the first break roll. Percentage release indicated.

THE most characteristic feature of modern gradual reduction milling is the indirectness of its procedure. Its work program is composed of two separate, distinct stages, which are, first, the production of middlings, and, secondly, their reduction of flour of desired granulation.

Having been more or less properly blended, cleaned and tempered, the mill mix is ready for the primary operation of the actual milling process. The production of middlings is the task of the so-called break system, which consists of a series of sets of corrugated rolls each of which is followed by suitable means for the purpose of sifting the ground material, usually one or several sifter sections. These break rolls with their respective sifters form a consecutive line of stages through which the wheat and the break stock are made to pass, a portion of the work being done at each stage.

In passing through the grinding zone of the first break rolls, where they are subjected to the action of the fast roll corrugations passing over those of its slower mate with a definitely adjusted distance or gap between them, the wheat berries are opened "inside out." A portion of the endosperm, together with some bran fragments, is broken off the larger areas of the berries, which are composed of bran flakes with adhering layers of endosperm of irregular thickness. In the first break after the portion broken off, consisting of particles below a definite size limit, passes through the wire mesh of the scalping sieves. The tailover of these sieves forms the feed for the second break rolls.

At this and succeeding stages the procedure is repeated, each set of rolls having a greater number of corrugations per circumferential inch and being set to closer grinding gaps than the rolls of the preceding break. This is necessary because of the gradually diminishing thickness of the endosperm layer remaining attached to the bran flakes, and on the latter breaks, therefore, the action of the roll corrugations cannot truly be called one of breaking. Its nature is more that of scraping.

Several Factors Involved

Good breaking practice aims at extracting the greatest possible amount of endosperm in the purest possible state. If properly carried out, the bulk of the bran will remain in the shape of large, broad flakes with a minimum of endosperm material attached to or mixed with it. Several factors operate to influence the degree to which perfection in this regard may be approached, the main ones of which are the nature and condition of the wheat mix; the suitability of the style of corrugation to the particular requirements of the work and degree of wear or newness of the corrugations; the general mechanical condition of the machine; and the degree of expertness with which all necessary adjustments are made and maintained.

The chief difficulty in most cases is presented by the wheat itself. Even when the utmost care has been exercised in selecting, blending and tempering the mix, there still remain very great differences in the nature of the individual wheat berries. These differences relate to berry size, shape, endosperm content, moisture, hardness and friability, as well as to the condition of bran-coats, whether smooth or wrinkled, thick or thin, tough or brittle. Due to these disparities in physical condition, a roll setting which would be ideal for one type or size of berries may not be at all suitable for various quantities of others present in the same mix. For this and other reasons of a mechanical nature, the performance of the breaking process leaves much room for improvement. It is claimed by millers and milling engineers possessing facilities which have enabled them to study the facts that the breaks are the most prolific source of bran powder contamination of the flour, and therefore offer a fertile field for the employment of further research and investigation.

Two Sets of Breaks?

It has been suggested that the performance of the break rolls would be greatly improved by separating the wheat ahead of the first break into large and small kernels, grinding them on separate pairs of rolls with number and style of corrugations suited to the respective kernel size and adjusted so as to open and unfold properly the small kernel as well as the large. Several millers employing this method report substantial benefits from its use while others, having tried it, have abandoned the practice. The discontinuance in the latter cases is said to have been due to the troublesome, inefficient means for making the separation, rather than to any lack of benefit derived.

Having had no experience with divided first breaks, the writer nevertheless recalls from his early milling in Europe the practice of separating the shriveled wheat to the extent of about 10% and breaking it on a separate system running parallel to the fifth break of an eight-break mill grinding principally Hungarian hard winter wheat. These shriveled kernels, with their low endosperm content and wrinkled bran-coats, produce middlings of a quality not fit for the head end of the reduction system, and the chop should therefore be introduced at a point nearer the tail of the system, where their milling quality approximates that of the stocks to which they are added. This is mentioned with the obvious suggestion that, where the mill mix must of necessity contain shriveled wheat in sufficient volume to justify the cost of installation, provision of a separate thin wheat break should prove to be an advantage resulting in cleaner stocks going to head reduction rolls, and most experienced millers will readily be able to interpret this in terms of improved flour quality.

Maintain Differential

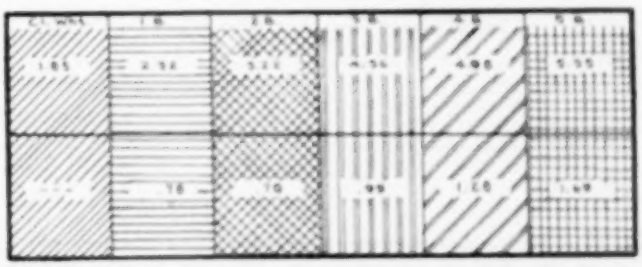
Break rolls are usually operated at a differential speed ratio of 2½ to 1. This has been found by experience to give best average performance, although it may safely be questioned that the ratio mentioned should be the most suitable for any one in a line of breaks and for any of the classes or types of wheat forming the principal grind of a mill. One important point to remember in connection with roll differential is to guard against belt-slip which will upset the speed ratio and may thereby cause a considerable variation from the desired percentage of extraction.

Most corrugating shops are prepared to furnish a variety of styles of corrugations, and it is up to the miller to determine which of them will be the most suitable for his particular case, taking into consideration the type of wheat he is milling and the granulation of middlings his mill is best equipped to handle. Break rolls are in nearly all cases run "dull to dull" in the U.S.; that is, with the long side of the fast roll corrugation facing the long side of the corrugations on the slow roll. The working angle—the angle enclosed by the working face of the corrugation and a line tangential with the periphery of the roll at that point—increases from the first to the last break. A customary range of working angles for hard wheat is from 17° on first to 19° on fifth break, with increments of ½° per intermediate break. For soft wheat milling the working angles are chosen several degrees greater.

In Continental European milling the break rolls are usually run sharp to sharp, with the working angles decreasing from first to last breaks. Also, European rolls are cut with a great deal more spiral than is considered good practice here, with the spirality increasing from first to last breaks. The greater spiral is depended upon to produce a twisting effect which is calculated to assist in opening the kernels and in prying endosperm off the bran flakes. It likewise produces an increase in the amount of break flour. It should be noted, however, that European millers carry considerably more moisture in their mill stocks than is customary here, which would seem to account for the difference in practice. A notable feature of most European makes of roller mills is the fact that all four journals of a pair of rolls are of equal length which makes it an easy matter to change a pair of break rolls from the usual sharp to sharp to any other position of corrugations if desired.

Even Division of Load

Where more than one pair of rolls is used per break it is important



Quantitative diagram of ash contents of tailovers and throughs, respectively, of break stocks as presented in the large diagram at top of page.

that the load be kept evenly divided between the several pairs, in order that each and all of them may be enabled to do their best possible work. Furthermore, the feed to all break rolls must be spread evenly from end to end and the rolls kept in perfect tram. An out-of-tram condition will produce an undue amount of break flour and fine middlings at the expense of the more desirable medium and coarse middlings, even though the rate of extraction be maintained at the correct figure. It will also have an undesirable, unbalancing effect on the endosperm content of the particles composing the feed to the next break. Uneven thickness of the feed over the length of a roll produces a similarly disturbing effect, as it causes part of the load to receive more severe treatment than the rest.

As for the apportionment of the work among the several stages of a break system, there is a certain rate of load increase for every particular case from head to tail which will work out most favorably, as far as cleaning of the bran as well as nature and composition of the total of the extracted stock is concerned. Percentages of extraction that will work out to best advantage should in each case be determined by trial and experimentation, and about the most useless and misleading thing to do would be to copy someone else's extraction figures.

Test Sifting Important

Once an optimum range of extraction figures has been decided upon, it should be strictly adhered to. Only such slight alterations as are dictated by variations in the character of the wheat such as, for instance, a decrease of the test weight, should be made. Frequent ocular inspection of the ground product discharged by the rolls should, in the cases of the first three breaks, be supplemented with test sifting of samples at least once per eight-hour shift, to check whether the extractions are being made at the predetermined rates. With the last two breaks, test sifting is not of much use, and the feel and appearance of the product are here relied upon to provide a satisfactory check of the work.

The accompanying diagram of break extractions of a five-break hard wheat mill is submitted merely as an example and for the purpose of demonstrating a method of graphic presentation which will help to visualize better the quantities of the various break stocks and extractions. Some 15 or 20 years ago it was advocated to extract fairly equal quantities of stock on the first four breaks of a five-break mill, leaving the fifth to free the bran of the remaining small amount of poor quality stock. The idea behind this theory was to balance better the loads of the various sets of grading sieves which follow below the scalpers in the break sifters. In late years, the tendency has been more toward higher extractions at the head, tapering off gradually toward the tail of the system. In other words, the idea is to take most where there is most. The reason for this is that by doing a greater share of the work with the coarse corrugations of the head breaks a proportionately greater amount of the total extraction will consist of large, well-shaped middlings and less of it will be in the form of break flour and fine middlings. Furthermore, there is a certain point in the range of extraction figures, usually around 70%, at which the quality of the fine component of the extracted stock begins to deteriorate very rapidly. By making a division at this point, a more accurate distinction in the classification of middlings for the head, middle and tail-end reductions is made possible. Small amounts of stock remaining to be extracted on the last two breaks, the grinding at these points can be less severe than would otherwise be practicable, which will reduce the tendency to produce bran powder.

Better Control of Granulation

Five breaks are used in a majority of medium and large capacity mills in this country, although there are some plants in this class using either four or six breaks. Most of the smaller mills are using three or four breaks. In a number of large plants the break stocks are divided into coarse and fine, special sets of coarse wire sieves arranged above the regular scalpers being provided for the purpose. Grinding the coarse and fine breaks on separate rolls, with greater number of corrugations for the fine, produces less break flour and provides a better control of the granulation of the resulting middlings. The fine break stocks require only slight pressure to size them down properly, and close grinding of them will defeat the very purpose for which the separation was originally provided.

The final residue of the break system is the bran which, if not cut up too much, and when graded over about a No. 54 light wire, will amount to about one fifth of the load at first break, varying a few percent above or below that figure, according to the nature of the wheat ground. The remainder of the original load has passed through the scalping wires of the several break sifters and comprises a mixture of endosperm, germ and bran fragments ranging in size from those just small enough to have passed through down to the smallest flour particles. The only

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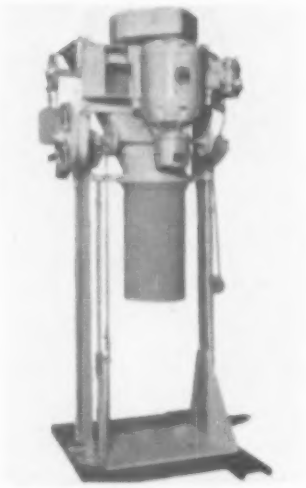

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finished product represented in this mixture is the comparatively small amount of break flour, all the rest being middlings from which the reduction rolls are to produce the bulk of the flour made by the mill.

In order for the reduction system to perform its task in the best possible manner it is essential that the roll feeds at the head of the system be as pure—that is as free of bran fragments which happen to have passed through the scalper wires due to the imperfections inherent in the performance of the breaks—as possible. By extracting these impurities and shunting them, according to their degree of impurity, to various points nearer the tail of the system, the danger of overgrinding them, with resultant bran powder contamination of the flour, is greatly reduced.

Control Over Bran Particles

It should be kept in mind that, because of the greater hygroscopic property, bran particles give up moisture more rapidly than particles of endosperm, and if they were introduced into the first reductions they would soon become very brittle and tend to pulverize easily. By introducing them into the later reductions, where the scalping cloths are usually finer, they are less apt to contribute to the bran content of the succeeding reductions, because a greater proportion of them will pass to the shorts duster by the shortest possible route. The task of freeing the middlings produced by the breaks of the branny admixture is performed by the middlings purifiers, which form an important part of the milling process.

Since the efficiency of both purifiers and reduction rolls is greatly enhanced by providing feeds which are practically free of flour and limited by particle size to individual machines, it is first of all necessary that the stock having passed through the scalping wires of the break sections be thoroughly dusted and divided into several size groups. This is accomplished by grading sieves of proper mesh size, the throughs of the finest of them passing onto the flour sieves, through which a portion of the break flour is removed. Break sifters being largely made up of scalping and grading sieves, there is usually insufficient room left for accommodating more flour sieves than are capable of removing a part of the break flour. For the purpose of separating the remaining flour from the fine middlings, special redust sifter sections are therefore provided.

Handling Redust Flour

The redust flour is composed in part of attrition dust contributed by the friction of the sharp stock particles in passing through spouts and over the scalping and grading wires, which account for the granular nature and generally poor color of this flour stream. To the redust sections further falls the task of separating from the middlings the fine material which is next to the flour in granulation, and which is called "dustings" or "break-dunst." This stock, usually drawn off through 9XX is of such nature that passing it through a purifier will not improve its milling quality; it is, therefore, sent directly to some reduction rolls, usually the third or fourth middlings. It is one of the most difficult stocks to handle properly, and where the amount of stock is sufficient it should be ground by itself on separate rolls.

With the break flour and dunst removed from them, the middlings still comprise an array of sizes ranging from the equivalent of the aperture of 18 wire down to that of the 9XX. It would be useless to try to do a worthwhile job of purifying if such a mixture were sent forthwith to the purifiers, since the efficiency of the grading action of the sieve as well as of the air separation would be greatly impaired. It is for that reason that the middlings are divided into several size groups, each to be handled on a separate machine or machines. It is generally recognized that the more extensive the subdivision or, in other words, the narrower the range of sizes included in the feed to each purifier, the better are the possibilities of doing good work on the purifying system as a whole.

Avoid Mixing Stocks

Aside from consideration of particle size, the grouping of purifier feeds must take into account also the degree of purity as dependent upon the origin of the respective streams of stock. It would be a step in the wrong direction to mix good and poor stocks, as such a condition is the very thing the purifying effort aims, in general, to remedy. For that reason, the relatively impure middlings from the fourth break are always purified separately from those of the first three breaks. Third break middlings also are usually purified separately, although in this case it is only the coarse portion (which would grade over about a 36 light wire) which differs perceptibly in purity from the respective granulation derived from the first and second breaks.

With average break extractions, any third break middlings finer than approximately the above grading wire are closely similar in quality to respective granulations from first and second breaks, and it is believed that all three could be purified to best advantage together. Such an arrange-

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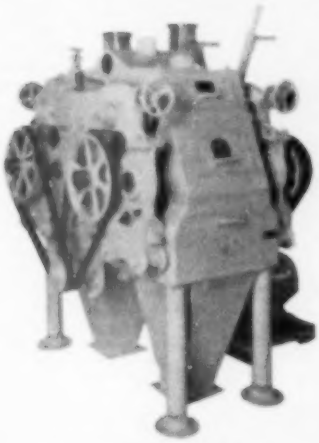

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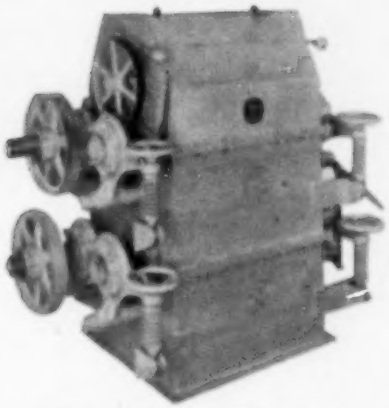
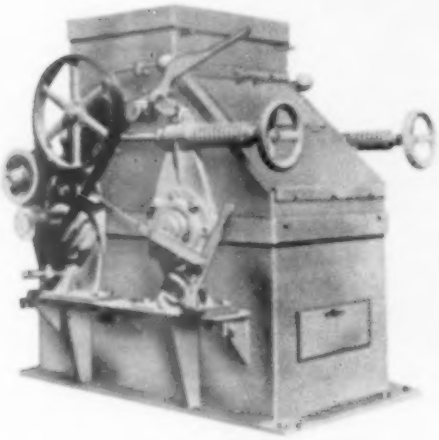
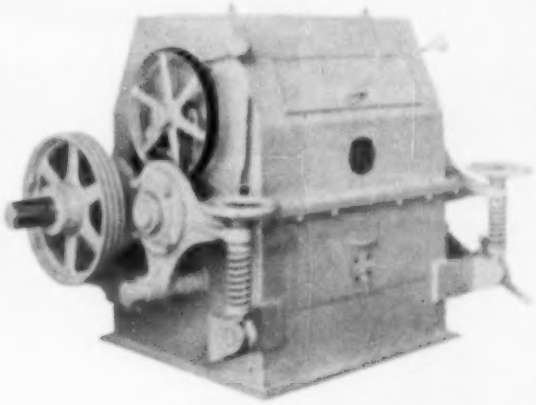


TWO PAIR HIGH ROLLER MILLS



FLAKING ROLLS



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ment would in many cases, however, leave an insufficient amount of stock for a purifier handling only the third break course middlings, and it is for that reason that the stream to the third break middlings purifier often comprises all sizes of middlings having passed through the scalping wires and graded over either 60 or 66 light wire. The throughs of the latter are sent to the redust sections together with the respective stock from the first and second breaks.

Beside the machines used for purifying original middlings, by which is meant those coming directly from the breaks, there is usually at least one purifier dealing with secondary middlings stock which is derived from sizing down of the coarse middlings from the first three breaks, which have been previously purified. Sizing stock consists, to a large extent, of particles of pure endosperm, but it contains also many others which have pieces of fractured bran directly attached. It also contains a large proportion of the germ. The sizing rolls cause the oily germ to flake, and by fracturing the more brittle endosperm, cause the attached bran fragments to release their hold. While the flaked germ is largely scalped off, many of the bran fragments are small enough to pass with the reduced middlings through the scalping sieves, which makes purification of this stock a necessity. Sized middlings to purifier are usually graded over a 60 or 64GG, although there may also be an additional coarser grading number for the purpose of dividing this stock into coarse and fine portions. The throughs of the 64GG, after being dusted over the flour cloths, represents one of the cleanest and purest stocks in the mill. It does not, therefore, require purification.

Purifying Coarse Middlings

The coarse middlings from the head breaks are the easiest to purify and the most benefited by it, the reason being that because of their physical nature they react most favorably to the action of the air currents and of the sieve motion. With the finer granulations of middlings and those produced by the fourth break, the task is much more difficult. This is because the pure and impure particles of these stocks differ less sharply in their shapes and relative air resistance than is the case with the heavier middlings stocks. For this reason, repurification is in many cases resorted to, the tailovers and some or all of the throughs of purifiers handling these stocks being sent to special purifiers provided for that purpose. In smaller plants, some of the tailovers and throughs of the tailsheets of certain purifiers are often included in the feed to the purifier provided for the fourth break middlings for the purpose of repurification.

The amount of purifier sieve surface allowed per sack of capacity is usually about one tenth of a square foot. In the division of the total purifier load to the various fractions of the available surface as represented by individual sieves, account must be taken of the circumstance that a relatively greater amount of surface is required for the fine than for equal amounts of coarse stock. Coarse middlings may be fed onto the sieve in a thicker layer than fine stock, the load the machine is best able to deal with varying in approximately the same ratio as the size of the average particle in the feed.

Purifier cloth numbers are chosen in accordance with the numbers through and over which the respective stock has been graded, the grit gauze number at the head being usually a few numbers coarser than the sieve over which the smaller particles passed and that at the tail a few numbers coarser than the sieve through which the stock has been graded. For fine middlings, the respective spread between grading and purifier numbers is somewhat greater. Intermediate cloth numbers should be such as will permit fairly uniform amounts of stock to pass through each section of the cloth, which will insure an even tapering of the load from head to tail with a minimum of disturbance of its stratification.

Mechanical Efficiency Essential

Good work on purifiers requires a high state of mechanical efficiency of the machines. Looseness in the bearings or sieve hangers must be avoided, and the motion of the sieve must be so adjusted as to produce a uniform spread of stock from side to side for the whole length of the sieve. The suction through the sieve should be strong enough to tail over

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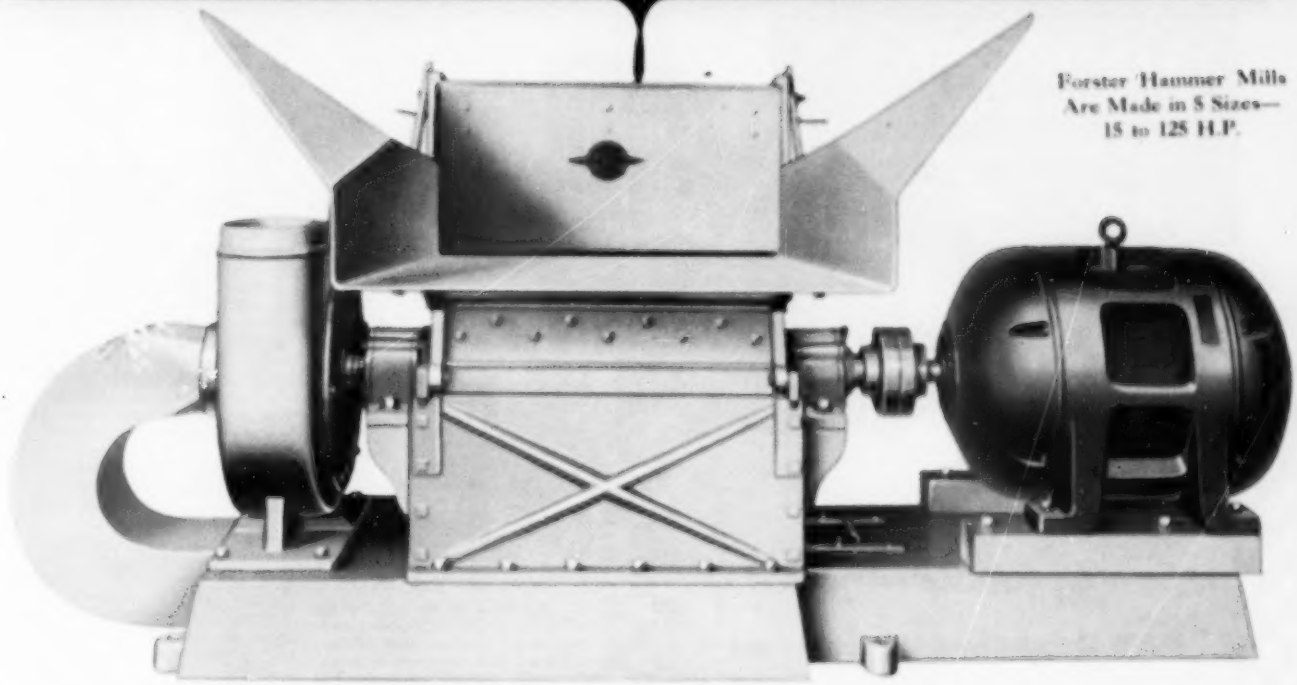

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a maximum amount of impurities but not any undue quantity of good stock. It should never be so strong as to set up any swirling motion of air through the tail sheets which will disturb the layer of stock moving over the sieve surface.

The most common causes of improper operation of a purifier sieve are looseness of the cloth, which causes the stock to move over the sieve in bunches, and unequal length of the eccentric connecting rods which extend through the cross piece or header which forms a part of the sieve frame. The latter condition will cause the stock to swerve toward that side of the sieve where the rod is longer. This can be corrected by moving the hexagon nuts holding either rod to the header so as to equalize their length, observing the effect of the change while making the adjustment. Care must further be taken to see that the sieve cleaning brush is properly adjusted to keep the meshes open, but not set up close enough to cause injury to the cloth.

Unlike the work of the break rolls, that of the purifiers cannot be controlled in accordance with any definite, predetermined standards of performance, but in making adjustments, the operator must rely strictly on his sense of judgment developed from experience. Beside the actual performance of the purifiers, control must extend to the distribution of their products. This means sending to the head of the reduction system the largest amounts of stock compatible with the degree of purity required at these points, while routing various quantities of semipure and impure products to other suitable places in the reduction line. Breaking and purifying constitute the preparatory stage of the milling process proper, and the more efficiently their performance is controlled, the better will be the chances of doing satisfactory work in the finishing stage, which is the reduction of middlings to flour.

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This Davenport Plant is one of 34 Ralston Purina plants located throughout the country. Here Ralston Purina manufactures Hot Ralston, Instant Ralston, Wheat Oats, Rolled Oats and Oat Flour; also a line of specialty Chows such as Dog Chow, Fox and Mink Chows, and a full line of livestock and poultry chow products. Ralston Purina products are easily identified by the familiar red and white checkerboard label.

Of all the grains, oats create one of the toughest dust problems. Ralston Purina, one of the world's largest manufacturers of cereals and feeds, is conquering this problem with DAY Dust Control equipment.

Recently, four complete DAY Dust Control Systems were installed in the main concrete elevator building at the Ralston Purina plant in Davenport, Iowa to eliminate this dust menace.

One system was installed in the basement to control dust created at belt loaders, belt transfer points and elevator boots. A second system eliminates dust created when unloading grain from box cars. The third system controls dust from two gallery tripper units. The fourth system removes dust from turnheads and other dust creating machinery in the upper workhouse area.

The DAY Company engineered the complete dust control installation and furnished piping, hoods, grain traps, exhausters, Dual-Clone dust separators and floor sweeps.

DAY CAN SOLVE YOUR DUST PROBLEM

DAY engineers are ready to serve you efficiently and economically regardless of the dust situation in your plant. You get the benefit of the DAY Company's 68 years of experience in engineering, manufacturing and installing dust control systems.

DAY Dust Control effectively: (1) removes obnoxious dust; (2) minimizes plant hazards; (3) improves working conditions and labor relations; (4) cuts maintenance and housekeeping costs; (5) eliminates neighborhood dust nuisances; (6) saves valuable product; (7) reduces pest infestation and product contamination.

For engineering assistance and cost estimates, *Write-to-DAY*.

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Federal Controls Not Needed Now, Burlap Group Says

WASHINGTON — Representatives of burlap and burlap bag companies, meeting as an industry advisory committee to the Office of International Trade, unanimously agreed that there was no need to reimpose government controls over the export of burlap and burlap bags from the U.S. The meeting was held with the Department of Commerce bureau on Dec. 6.

The committee discussed in detail the critical burlap situation which has arisen in India since currency devaluation. Following India's devaluation of its currency, without concurrent action by Pakistan, ceiling prices on burlap were instituted, the export tax was increased, burlap deliveries were requisitioned by the Indian government and normal trade was disrupted.

The industry committee endorsed steps taken by the Textile Bag Manufacturers Assn. and the Burlap and Jute Assn. in cooperation with the Office of International Trade, in attempting to solve the resulting problems. These steps were also approved by representatives of the National Burlap Bag Dealers Assn. present at the meeting.

OIT officials were optimistic over the outcome of current discussions with the government of India regarding the early shipment of 40-in. 10-ounce burlap which is under contract to U.S. firms but has been requisitioned by the Indian government for diversion to Argentina.

Industry representatives at the meeting expressed the opinion that solution of the current problem rests wholly with the Calcutta industry. A major concern of the U.S. trade is the absence of burlap offers because of the imposition of ceiling prices in Calcutta Oct. 10. The industry members emphasized that the American industry is anxious to buy burlap under any reasonable and legal terms proposed.

The industry noted that provisions of the jute ordinance recently made effective in West Bengal give comprehensive powers to the Jute Controller there, and expressed the belief that his authority should be adequate to correct the present situation.

BUY ELEVATOR

UNION, IOWA—H. Hauser, head of the International Supply Co., Eldora, Iowa, and his son-in-law, Tex Richards, have purchased the Union Elevator here. Mr. Richards will manage the newly acquired elevator. Union is about 10 miles south of Eldora.

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ECONOMY—bleaches flour safely to any desired degree of whiteness with much less than is needed with other, less efficient bleaching agents.

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QUICKER BLEACHING—faster color removal allows close manufacturing control.

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A New German School for Millers

By John Speight

MILLING schools have existed for many years in Continental Europe. One such establishment has, in fact, existed in Germany since 1885. It commenced operations in the town of Halle but in 1891 was moved to Dippoldiswalde, near Dresden, where it has flourished ever since and survived two world wars. It is again functioning under Russian influence, but the regime is not exactly encouraging, possibly afraid of spreading the democratic spirit among millers and the like.

Prior to the recent war, the Dippoldiswalde Milling School was famous throughout Europe, the Far and the Near East. Attendance was approximately 130 students per session of which approximately 30% were non-Germans.

One can argue that the case for a milling school is much greater on the Continent than in the United Kingdom. Before the war Germany had 29,000 mills of all sizes, employing approximately 98,000 men. The demand for skilled workers was much greater in Germany than that in the U.K.

At the present time there are approximately 19,000 mills in the combined British, French and American zones in Germany, and about 6,500 in the Russian zone. A portion of former German-owned territory, now a part of Poland, contains about 4,400 mills. Germany lost the greater part of her export trade after World War I and in consequence was only using approximately 50% of her milling capacity prior to World War II, but even so, there is a great demand in Germany for skilled millers and mill engineers.

In order to appreciate the position, one must realize there is a fundamental difference between attaining positions in the milling and allied industries on the Continent and in the U.K. In the latter country, for instance, any person without any previous qualifications can obtain employment in a flour mill and by dint of hard work and sustained study, he may rise to an important position in the industry. This system, however, does not operate in Germany, or did it prior to the war. Possibly during the past few years the rule has been relaxed somewhat owing to the difficult conditions prevailing, but those days are now nearly over and a start has been made to revert to conditions prevailing before the war.

This has now been made possible by the opening of a new milling school, which took place Oct. 1 in Brunswick, Germany. The school has already commenced operations with 45 students from the three zones. Applications were received from more than 200 would-be students, but owing to the present limited accommodations, only this small number could be accepted.

The system operating in Germany today is that if a man wishes to obtain a position of any grade other than that of practically a laborer, he must possess the necessary qualifications and certificates to fit him for the post. The standard of proficiency in the mills is very high and it would not be possible to find any foreman or head miller who does not possess a certificate and diploma. It is felt that without such distinctions, the men would not respect the foreman and perhaps refuse to work under him.

Certificates Hard to Obtain

Anyone versed in German examination practice knows how hard it is to obtain these technical certificates and diplomas, for the examinations are long and ruthless. The same can be said of the milling training. For instance, a boy leaving school must be apprenticed for at least three years, during which time he must attend a technical school on the firm's time and often at a considerable distance away. After completing his apprenticeship, he can then attend a milling school in order to complete his education and obtain the necessary certificates to qualify him for promotion.

The development of German milling and milling engineering techniques has been greatly influenced in the past through the trade schools. The school at Dippoldiswalde had the advantage of being in the vicinity of Dresden, where prior to the war there were large milling engineering works, which enabled students to pay

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frequent visits to the works for instruction purposes. The heads of the various departments of these works also gave their services in the form of lectures, etc., and it was an ideal arrangement in every way.

The facilities at Dippoldiswalde are more or less restricted, since the town is in the Russian zone. It is reported that most of the equipment has disappeared.

The New Milling School

That was one of the reasons why Brunswick, in the British zone, was chosen as the center of the new school. Moreover, the school is in proximity to the largest milling engineering works in Europe, and there are several large flour mills in the area. An advisory council has been formed to direct the activities of the school, consisting of representatives from the engineering trade, chamber of commerce, trade officials, workmen's union, education authorities, etc.

Buildings, of course, are at a premium but the school is large enough to house the 45 students and the necessary equipment.

In the coming year it is hoped to move to more suitable premises in a building which will be ideal in all respects. The building was originally constructed for the "Hitler Youth Movement" and it now houses the Control Commission Training College, which will cease to function in the near future. It is hoped to transfer the school to a portion of these handsome premises. It is planned to make this the most up-to-date milling school in the world, with accommodations for 150 students. When completed, it will include a test mill and bakery, together with laboratory, work shops, library, cinema for instruction purposes, etc. The Germans intend to make this venture something really worthwhile, not only for themselves but for the rest of the world.

Hopes of a University Degree

Apart from this milling school in Brunswick, there already exists in the town a university for engineering, where a milling and milling engineering course has been added to the curriculum. This university course represents the completion of the German milling school education and admits every qualified student who wants to attain a diploma or degree in engineering. There is no degree purely for milling, but it is hoped this may become possible. Both schools will have the use of the test mill and laboratory for their students. The milling and milling engineering university lectures are conducted on the same lines as those for the general engineering and electro-engineering, etc. The first sessions have a joint lecture program, after which the courses are divided.

Two Courses of Instruction

In the milling school, the method of training to be adopted is to have two courses of instruction, one for milling and one for milling engineering.

The former consists of three terms of 20 weeks each; the milling engineering course consists of four terms of 20 weeks, commencing in October to March with a two weeks' break at Christmas and end of term, recommencing again in April to August, with another break recommencing again in October, etc.

Students have to pay an entrance fee of 20 marks for the full course and, in addition, a fee of 250 marks per term, which is a considerable amount for a German, and he has to provide his own living accommodation.

Approved external students may attend any of the lectures on payment of one sum of 300 marks; this is more or less intended to act as a refresher course for those already established in the industry.

This syllabus covers a wide range of subjects, such as arithmetic, geometry, physics, algebra, trigonometry, chemistry, applied mechanics, machine drawing and construction, bakery technique, chemistry of wheat and flour, milling problems, etc.

The teaching staff consists of the principal and six full-time lecturers. The authorities in Brunswick were very fortunate in being able to secure the services of the former principal of the Dippoldiswalde Milling School for many years, Diploma Engineer Schaible, and the teaching will be supplemented by visits from vari-

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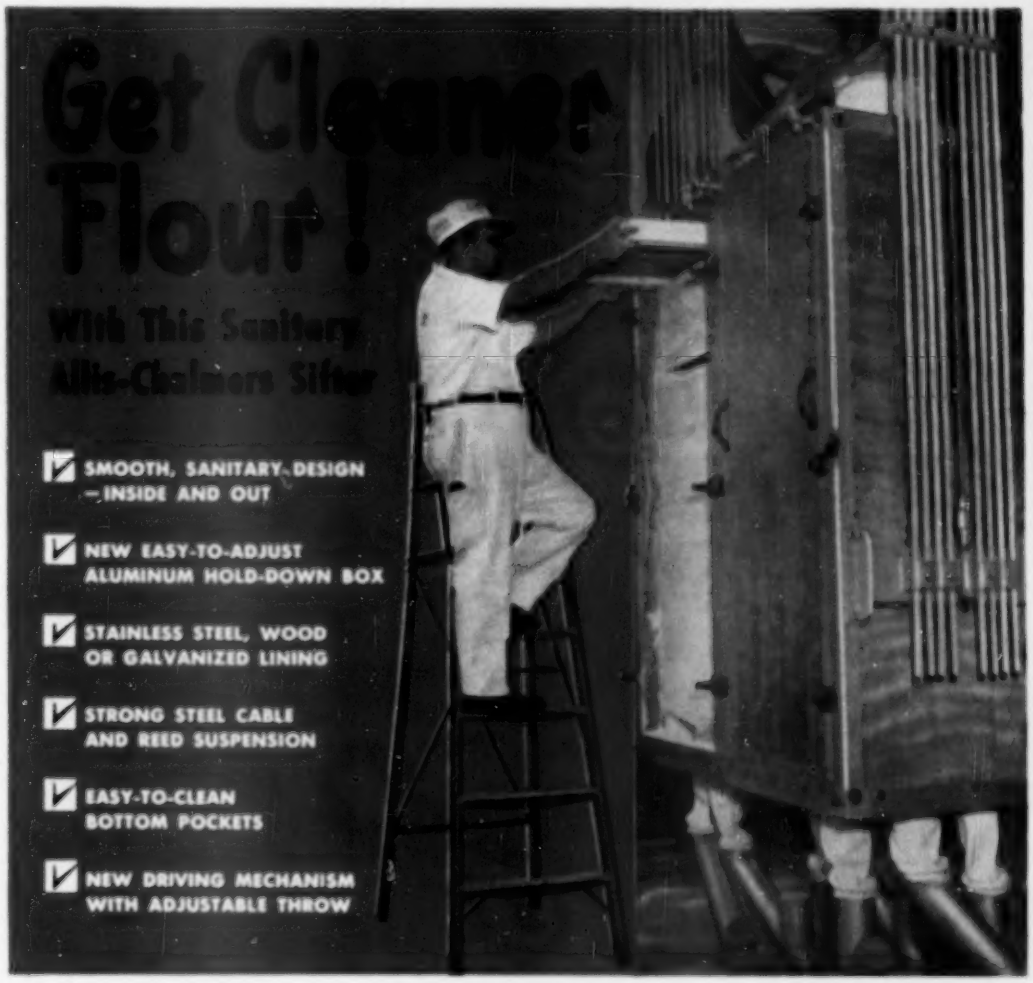

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Smooth and streamlined, this modern sifter is *new* from top to bottom — inside and out. Note (above) the dust-free exterior surface of the machine. Inside walls are similarly sleek and clean.

Note, too, the easy-to-remove doors and sieves. All sieves are standard size and can be conveniently interchanged. New tackless magnesium sieves with sanitary neoprene rubber seals are optional equipment.

Outstanding features of this *newest in sanitary sifters* are listed above. A close check will reveal that many of these features have a direct bearing on functional operation of the machine. Performance *is all important!* The sifter is available for prompt delivery in four and six section sizes — with 12, 17, 22 or 27 sieves in each section.

Contact any A-C sales office for full details. Or write Allis-Chalmers direct.

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ALLIS-CHALMERS, 1105A SO. 70 ST.
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We are interested in the new Allis-Chalmers Free-Swinging Sifter and would like to obtain further details as indicated below.
☐ Please send new bulletin 0687180 on Allis-Chalmers Free-Swinging Sifter.
☐ Would like to have Allis-Chalmers representative call. No obligation.
Name
Company
Address
City State

ous heads of departments of mills, works, etc., in the neighborhood and other parts of the combined zones.

The project has received the full support of both the milling and allied industries and the engineering fraternity, who are supporting the effort by making generous contributions both in money and equipment. With such a background and such support, its success is assured.

Conditions of Entry

Conditions of entry to this school are interesting. Students must be over 19 years of age; if they are in possession of a school certificate, they may enter after serving a qualifying period of nine months in a flour mill; if not in possession of such a document, they must first serve a qualifying period in a mill for at least three years and at the same time attend a trade school to obtain the necessary certificate. Armed with this document, they may enter the milling school for further training. No student is allowed to enter the school without a preliminary training in a mill—that rule is adamant.

Examinations

Examinations will be held during and at the end of each term, and at the conclusion of the course, the final examinations are somewhat stiff, consisting of two periods of eight hours each. The successful student who has served an apprenticeship of three years in a mill, combined with technical school instruction, followed by nearly two years at the milling school, who then enters the university to obtain his diploma or degree, will always be in demand and his future is assured. There is no lack of would-be students for these courses; the present difficulty is to fit them into the limited accommodation.—Milling.

Flour Exchange The J. K. HOWIE CO. Minneapolis, Minn.
SOLE DISTRIBUTOR IN THE NORTHWEST FOR
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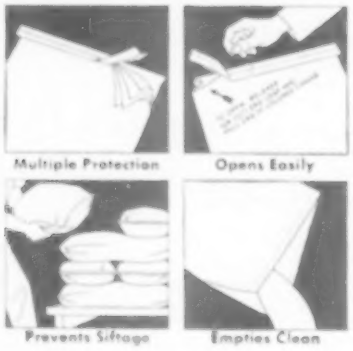

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The Effect of Air Leakage on Mill Fumigation

By W. R. Gray
Vogel-Ritt Co.

AIR leakage during fumigation must be considered to determine the correct dosage of gas and the practicality of fumigating a specific building.

The normal movement of air through a building is caused by the pressure on the building exerted by wind, and the difference in air density inside and outside the building, due to differences in temperatures.

Wind pressure is exerted on one or two sides of a building. Therefore, air comes into the building on the windward side through the porous construction, cracks and other apertures and leaves the building on the leeward side through similar openings.

The resistance to air movement is generally similar on the windward and leeward sides and this causes a slight pressure to be built up within the building.

Air leakage caused by the temperature differences between the inside and outside (chimney effect) can be neglected in low buildings. In tall single-story buildings having openings near the base and ceiling this loss due to chimney effect must be considered. In tall, many-storied buildings such as flour mills, the chimney effect is a large factor unless each floor is isolated by sealing.

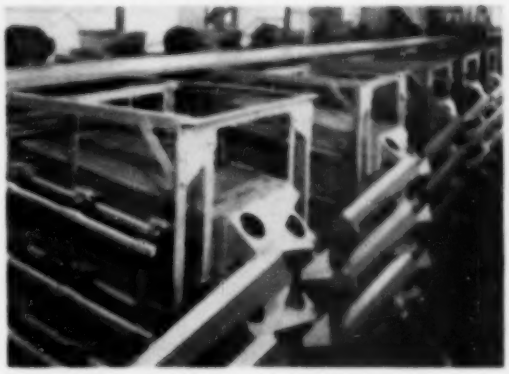
A thorough study of all of the factors affecting air leakage through building constructions would be complicated and is not covered in this article. The purpose here is to point out the need for good construction, maintenance and sealing as related to fumigating. It has other practical advantages, too, particularly in cold climates where fuel for heating is an important operating expense item.

A specific example illustrates most of the air leakage to be expected. Given a building 50'x50'x50' with a 45° slope peaked roof, walls of 13" plain brick (porous brick and lime mortar), a roof of 16" shingles, shiplap and paper, bottom floor beneath grade, and 133 3'x5' double-hung wood sash in wood frame windows, with a 1/16" crack inside frame minus outside sash, and 3/64" clearance between sash and window frame.

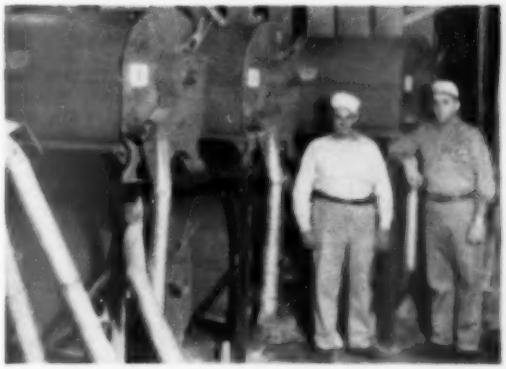
Let us assume, for purpose of illustration, a wind velocity of 15 miles per hour from the northwest which exerts an equal pressure on the north

"Who bought SUPERIOR grain cleaning equipment during 1949?"

92 COUNTRY ELEVATORS who were sold on the micro-accurate separations unfailingly delivered by Superior machines like this "Country General 7". This great performer can at one time, and at full capacity, separate oats, wheat, medium length wheat, short length grains and small seeds from one another. Case-hardened steel cylinders handle more than 400,000,000 kernels per hour with absolute precision through runs of millions of bushels.



97 HYBRID CORN PLANTS who were sold on the super flexibility and other fine features of Superior machines like these S-4 Rock-it Corn Graders. Simple controls and a variety of screen arrangements give these machines unusually flexible performance for grading corn of every conceivable width and thickness. Seven different screen combinations with round hole and slotted hole variations can be supplied.



41 MILLS who were sold on the remarkably high capacity in compact space of Superior machines like these C-50 Length Graders. These machines may be placed in 2, 3 or 4 high arrangements driven individually by motors, require less than 82" x 37" of floor space, and handle from 15 to 1,000 bushels per hour of various grains and seeds. Quick change cylinders cover 32 different separation operations. Remarkably easy to clean and service, only two moving parts!

179 TERMINAL ELEVATORS, Malt Houses, Feed Plants, Seed Houses and other plants which have learned to trust Superior's 21 years of experience in producing finest quality machines for the precision cleaning, grading, scalping and separating of grains and seeds. Each Superior unit is designed not only for peak performance, but also through special adjustments to fit the specific requirements of your own individual operation. See Superior first!

WRITE for Superior's Installation Proposal Form and full details about Superior's complete line of machines.

SUPERIOR SEPARATOR COMPANY

Hopkins Minnesota

and west walls. The outside pressure on the east and south walls is, therefore, below normal.

Source of leakage	Leakage factor	Total leakage*
Walls (11,250 sq. ft.)	7.0	84,000
Roof (3,550 sq. ft.)	3.0	15,000
Window sash (1,125 sq. ft.)	17.0	85,000
Window frame (1,125 ft.)	14.0	21,000
Eave crack (150 ft.)	15.0	7,000
		200,000

*Cubic feet of gas per hour

Since what leaks in on the windward sides must leak out on the leeward sides, we divide 200,000 by 2 and get 100,000 cubic feet per hour effective leakage.

The calculated volume of the building is 156,000 cubic feet. Therefore, approximately 64% of the gas would be lost in the first hour. It is evident that the leakage must be reduced to make it economically practical to fumigate this building.

The following suggested corrections will aid in reducing leakage:

Walls: (1) Plastering will reduce the above factor 96%. (2) A heavy coat of cold water paint or waterproofing will reduce the above used factor 50%. (3) Three coats of oil paint, carefully applied, will reduce the above used factor 28%. (4) Factor for face brick walls, well constructed with cement-lime mortar is 33⅓% of that used in the example above.

Roof: If roof is sealed and plastered inside, reduce the above used factor 50%.

Window Sash Crack: (1) Lock or wedge with tapered pegs the movable sash to prevent movement caused by variations in wind pressure. Then the sealing material will be more likely to remain in good condition. (2) Seal with masking tape, greased paper or some other effective material, which you may assume to be 85% efficient. Most materials will leak a little and the workmanship is not always perfect.

Window Frame Crack and Eave Crack: (1) Caulk for approximately 85% efficiency maximum. Workmanship and materials are not perfect. (2) Assuming that the walls have been waterproofed, the window sash fastened and sealed, the window frame and eave crackage caulked, the effective leakage becomes 34,250 cu. ft. per hour, or 22% of the gas is lost in the first hour. For wind velocities of 10 and 5 miles per hour, the effective leakages are 18,350 cu. ft. and 6,530 cu. ft. per hour, respectively.

Since there is a wide variance in the exhaust, vents, drains, etc., in factories, they were omitted from the above calculations, but must be taken into account when figuring the leakage of a specific building.

Factors for the various constructions and conditions may be obtained from "The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers Guide," which you may find in any good technical library.

Fans properly placed should be used to:

(1) Obtain good gas distribution by thoroughly mixing the air and gas and forcing the mixture to all parts of the spaces under fumigation. This prevents stratification and insures an equal concentration just inside the north and west walls.

(2) Reduce the air leakage by bucking the outside wind pressure. This means that the fans should exhaust toward the wall or walls on the windward side.

(3) Aid in aeration, after opening up which reduces the total shut down time required. They are necessary if plant is to be occupied within a reasonable time when there is little or no wind. They also reduce the probability of pocketing or stratification of the remaining gas in accessible corners and other pockets out of the draft area caused by the outside wind.

The space to be fumigated must be thoroughly sealed to withstand the elements for at least the exposure period pre-determined and the gas dosage and distribution must be based on the effective leakage. Failure to do this generally results in an unsatisfactory job.

Per Cent of Gas Charge Left in the Building

Exposure time	Building as in wind 12 m.p.h.	Bldg. waterproofed, sealed and caulked as above, wind velocity, miles per hour		
		12	10	5
1 Hour	36	73	64	84
2 Hours	12	61	72	81
4 Hours	1.1	51	60	83
8 Hours	.3	14	16	73
16 Hours		1.8	11	32
20 Hours		.3	7.8	44
24 Hours		.0	4.7	16

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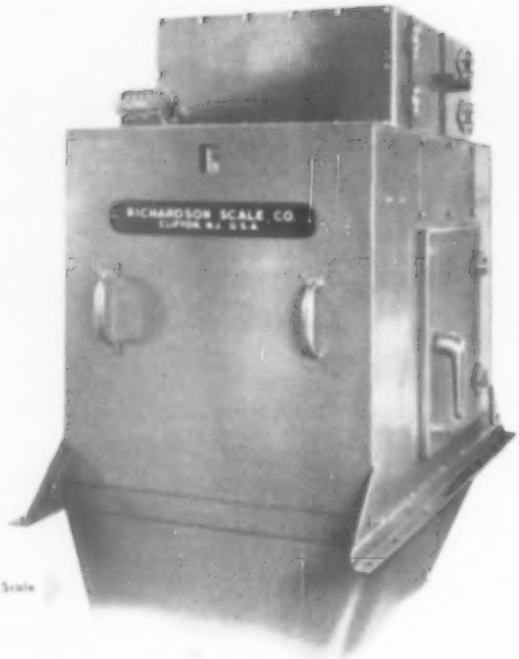

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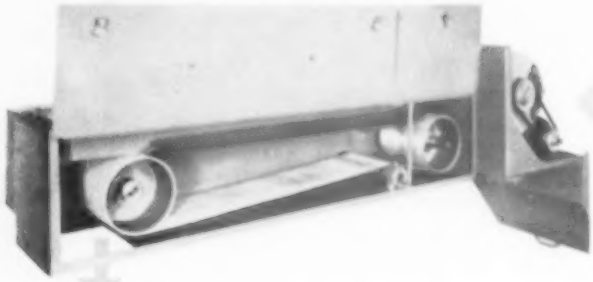

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The Golden Era of Milling

By W. D. Gray

EDITOR'S NOTE: Fifty years ago The Northwestern Miller published a series of articles written by W. D. Gray, the leading flour milling engineer during the era he wrote about—from 1875 to 1900. Mr. Gray's articles were published under the title of "A Quarter Century of Milling." That 25-year period has come to be regarded by many as the golden era of milling for it was during that time that the steel roller mill replaced the buhrstone and also saw the introduction of the middlings purifier. In the following article, the third in the series, Mr. Gray tells about the first purifier used in a U.S. mill and the legal battle over patent rights to the machine.

* *

THE beginning of the new process of milling dates from the spring of 1870, when E. N. La Croix built a middlings purifier and had it placed in the Washburn mill at Minneapolis. The mill at that time was operated by George H. Christian & Co. George H. Christian was the active man, and spent all his time at the mill, looking after the business. He also had a good knowledge of the practical part of milling; giving a large part of each day to looking after the details of the grinding, bolting, etc.

I believe Mr. La Croix did not claim to have invented the purifier, but had copied it from plans published in a French book. It is described in a French work by Benoit in the year 1863; so that this French machine in this country at that time was public property by having been described in publications here before that.

The Perrigault machine is important enough to justify describing it in detail, so as to better understand what was done before the time of La Croix and Smith; and while the sieve purifier has been greatly improved in our day, it will be seen that La Croix added nothing to the Perrigault machine and that Smith added nothing to the La Croix machine, except the brush. All the elements of the purifier of today were contained in this machine.

Perrigault even suggests aspiration at the head of the machine before the stock reaches the cloth, something that has often been done in our modern purifiers. He goes further and says that the air may be turned back under the sieve, thus anticipating our return air purifier; this he found unsatisfactory, something that some of our millers and mill-builders have not yet learned as they still insist on the practice of returning the air under the sieve.

The description given herewith is a fair representation of the Perrigault machine. A translation of the description is as follows: "Mons. Perrigault conceived the idea of combining a draught of air with a mechanical shaker for separating the fluff from the middlings and bran specks, which redden them. The machine was first introduced into the Scipion mill, diminishing in a remarkable degree the redness of the poor middlings."

A flat sieve, with a slight pitch, oscillated by a cam 130 times a minute is tightly enclosed in a case, with a thin stream of middlings traveling over the bolting cloth. The fan above making 600 revolutions a minute, causes the current of air to ascend, which passes through the bolting cloth. The air charged with these light particles travels towards the fan through zig zag compartments formed in an elongated rectangular chest above the cloth by means of horizontal shelves. One can see that the force of the air, which the miller can regulate at will by register, is checked by the zig-zag shelves, causing the particles of bran to settle down upon them and which can be removed at will. The air leaves the fan as pure as it was before it entered the machine.

What is believed to be the first purifier used in a mill in this county was built and put into the Washburn mill in the spring of 1870. The frame of this machine was built under Mr. La Croix's instructions at the old Minnesota Iron Works, then owned by C. M. Hardenberg & Co., he having taken it from the French book mentioned. The frame and the other machinery necessary to complete the machine were carted over to the mill. I was at that time working in the mill for George H. Christian & Co., and it became my duty to help Mr. La Croix to set the ma-

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chine up and start it, which did not occupy many days.

There was no fan directly on top of the purifier but there was a fan close buy that had been set up and made ready to run and had been used for aspirating wheat. Millers had stopped using it in that particular work. I made the connection between the top of the purifier and the fan, so that the results were about the same as though the fan had been right on top of the purifier. This being done, I made a split wooden pulley and clamped it on the mill shaft to run the eccentric shaft of the purifier. It will be seen that this machine, instead of having the ordinary feed roller of the present day, had two feed rollers with an endless canvas apron. It will also been seen that this was a part of the French machine; but the principle and results obtained were about the same as with the single feed roller. The single roll is just as good besides being less complicated and less expensive.

This machine I believe to be the first purifier in America. It may be that some one reading this will dispute the statement, and say that there were purifiers in this country before this time. However, this was the first that I know of, and it was this machine that started the great change which did so much for milling. Whether Mr. La Croix invented this machine or not, I believe that he deserves more credit for starting this great improvement in milling by its introduction, than any others who have claimed so much. I do not intend to go fully into the history of the middlings purifier, but just enough to show where it came from, how it came, and who deserves the credit; whether the ones who received the most deserved it; whether the ones who deserved the most received it. I will only mention a few names of the many who were connected with the early history of the purifier, viz: Edmund N. La Croix, George T. Smith and Benjamin Barter.

A close comparison between the Perrigault and Mr. La Croix's machine will show only this difference. The French machine had the hopper under the sieve to receive the middlings in the grades. These hoppers were connected with spouts having valves to let the middlings out and to exclude the air; the air all being admitted under the sieve and above the hoppers. The air could also be regulated at this point. Instead of these two hoppers which the French machine had, the La Croix machine had a conveyor running the whole length of the machine under the sieve, and hoppered, or gathered, to this conveyor with cut-offs, so that the middlings could be divided into as many grades as were desired. These were the ordinary conveyors and gatherers used with the bolting reels at that time; so it will readily be seen that it required no inventive genius to make the La Croix machine, having the French machine to copy from.

This machine, after it started in the Washburn mill, was run more or less for the following year. The only trouble was that, after running for a while, the cloth would clog up, so that it was necessary for the millers to have it brushed by hand about every half hour. This being done it produced good work; or, at best, as good work as could be done on the middlings as they were at that time. The grinding was close, so as to clean the bran and make as few middlings as possible.

Millers made middlings only because the wheat was hard and they could not avoid it. Before this date the middlings had usually gone to the feed-bin. It must also be remembered that the millers and machine-tenders knew nothing about this class of machinery; so that all the fault was not with the machine, but was about equally divided between the machine, the poor grade of middlings to be handled, and the ignorance of the men operating it. In other words, if the old La Croix purifier, just as it was in the Washburn mill in 1870, should be put into one of our modern mills, the machine would produce better results because of the better stock to work on and more intelligent help to look after it. It, of course, would need something to clean the cloth, but let the man brush it by hand and it would do good work. So that in this machine we have all the elements of a good purifier, including the cloth-cleaning device, viz: A man with a hand brush.

In the spring of 1871, when the La Croix machine had been running off and on for about 12 months, Mr. Christian hired old George T. Smith to take charge of the stone-dressing for the mill. The mill was shut down for a time and the millstones put in shape according to Smith's notion and under his instructions. Shortly after the mill started, Smith was made head miller and of course the purifier came under his notice. He saw the work it was doing, and as the stones were all supposed to be in good shape, the middlings were better and sharper. The machine was doing reasonably good work and it did not require the knowledge of a sage to see that if these middlings were properly cleaned they would make better flour than the flour made from the first grinding. It could also easily be seen that by grinding a little higher, more middlings could be made, and they would be better middlings and more easily

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cleaned. All this seemed a simple and plain proposition; and the only trouble and expense was that they had to keep a man with a hand brush to keep the cloth clean and open. Smith claims, and it may be true, that he suggested the putting on of a brush to travel by machinery. It is also said that La Croix had said that when he got time, he intended to put on a brush to travel by machinery.

However, I think Smith has shown by witnesses that he devised the brush for this machine. So that, if this is true, Smith simply added the traveling brush to the LaCroix machine. This was done in the simplest and crudest manner by putting two light shafts through the machine, one at the tail and another at the head under the sieve. On these shafts were placed four pulleys, two on each. These four pulleys were about 2 by 6 in., with a 2-in. belt traveling from head to tail. On this belt was screwed some hand brushes. They came along and lightly touched the silk, thus keeping the meshes open. Smith obtained a patent on this brush. The claim is as follows: "In combination with the bolting surface of an Ision bolt, through which a current of air is passed by means of an air chamber and fan, or its equivalent, I claim a brush or series of brushes arranged to traverse the under surface of said bolt substantially as for the purposes set forth."

This claim was granted to Smith, I believe, after being in interference with Barter & La Croix. If Smith invented this it was all he did invent. It was an improvement, no doubt.

Our patent laws read that the man who first conceived the idea of the invention is the inventor, and not the man who does the work and puts the invention into operation. Now we have shown beyond dispute that La Croix put his machine in operation and had it running 12 months before Smith ever entered the mill. It is shown that this machine was cleaning middlings with a graded cloth, that is, a cloth fine at the head and coarse as it approached the tail, with an air current passing up through the cloth in an opposite direction to the middlings, with a traveling brush by means of a man brushing it by hand.

I claim that the man who conceived the idea of the brush is the man who first brushed the sieve by hand, or the man who told him to brush it by hand. It required no inventor to take the handbrush and apply it with belts and pulleys to the under side of the silk cloth of the sieve. It did not even require a high order of mechanical ability to do this.

If this is the case, then Smith cannot be called the inventor of the brush, and it is altogether likely that La Croix was the first to brush, or suggest that it be brushed by hand as he was the man who saw enough in the French machine to go to the expense of making the first, or at least the machine that started the revolution in milling in this country. It is true that in his testimony in an interference case, La Croix said: "I did not invent the traveling brushes on the machine in the Washburn mill, nor the pulleys nor the belting then used to operate them."

If Smith had been as honest he might have testified to the same effect, but he, being not quite so modest, testified to the contrary and claimed everything. But, if the theory is correct that neither of them invented the shafts, pulleys and belts to drive the brushes, but that the man who suggested the brushing by hand was the man who first conceived the idea, and was, therefore, according to our laws, the inventor; then it is altogether likely that La Croix was the true inventor, notwithstanding the fact that Smith got the patent.

Following the brush patent Smith claims to have made many other improvements on purifiers; and he got patents on them. In a descriptive circular issued by Smith dated from Washington, D.C., March 25, 1873, he notified the milling public of his rights, and that the machine was manufactured by O. A. Pray, dealer in general mill furnishings, Minneapolis, Minn. O. A. Pray was general agent of the purifier at that time. I was then a young man and was employed by O. A. Pray and had charge of his drafting and his wood shop.

—MEN IN THE STATE OF LIFE—

A-C ASSIGNS H. H. STARK TO SOUTHWEST REGION

MILWAUKEE—Henry H. Stark, former application engineer in Allis-Chalmers grain and chemical milling machinery section, has been assigned to the company's Southwest region with headquarters in Oklahoma City, J. L. Singleton, vice president and director of sales of the company's general machinery division, said in making the announcement that Mr. Stark will specialize in the sale of flour mill machinery.

Before becoming associated with Allis-Chalmers in 1946, Mr. Stark worked as an assistant miller for the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kansas; chief chemist for the Lexington (Neb.) Milling & Elevator Co., and assistant chemist with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, Springfield, Mo. He is a graduate of Kansas State College and a member of the Association of Operative Millers.

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Fraternity Elects Only Woman Student in Milling School

MANHATTAN, KANSAS—The first woman student ever to be admitted to Alpha Mu, honorary milling organization, was included in a list of 13 pledges announced by the the Kansas State College chapter. She is Tamara Chajuss, daughter of a family which operates a flour mill in Tel-Aviv, Israel.

Miss Chajuss was the first woman to enroll in the department of milling industry at Kansas State in the history of the school. She is a junior student and will graduate from the college in 1951. She intends to return to Tel-Aviv and help her father in the operation of the mill.

Nationwide prominence was attained by Miss Chajuss two years ago when she requested permission to join the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Kansas State College. Her explanation was that she was mindful of the troubled times in her home country and she wanted to learn how to be a good soldier.

Unruffled by her unique position, Miss Chajuss went ahead to become one of the better students in the department, according to Dr. John A. Shellenberger, head of the milling school. Her grades were good enough to qualify her for entrance into Alpha Mu and her admittance to that organization was readily approved.

Wallace Champeny, Champeny Milling Co., Oxford, Kansas, president of the organization, said the selections were based on high scholarship in the department and interest in milling.

In addition to Miss Chajuss, the pledges include Wayne Lawrence, Nashville; L. D. Compton, Manhattan, Kansas; F. E. Huddleston, Hoisington, Kansas; Harley H. Jungham, Junction City, Kansas; Glenn Keast, Larned, Kansas; Jesse G. Argenbright, Nickerson, Kansas; Dwaine Nault, Clyde, Kansas; Rex M. McCammon, Kansas City, and Richard Hilts, son of G. F. Hilts, executive vice president and director of southwestern operations, Commander-Larabee Milling Co., Kansas City.

Junior pledges include James Farren, son of Frank J. Farren, head of Frank J. Farren & Co., Kansas City; Clayton Wilcox, Bennington, Kansas, and Glen Fisher, Missoula, Mont.

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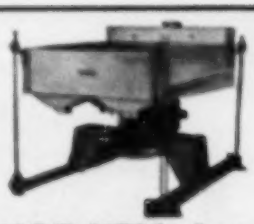

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Buhler Flow Sheet

(Continued from page 16)

first reduction very soon show flour tailing over and it is necessary to cut the rate of feed to correct this. The same thing happens on the second and third reduction sections with a resulting heavy tailover of third midds. into shorts.

Of course, the longer Rex is run, the worse the action becomes. When a variety mills like Rex, it is fairly easy to characterize it from a small sample of wheat. However, there are literally hundreds of samples which must be examined that have a wide range of milling quality all the way from better than Elgin on one end, to Rex on the other end of the scale. In order to screen out the less desirable ones as soon as possible, several yardsticks are used to determine whether a variety has very good, good, fairly good, fair or poor milling quality. One of these yardsticks is the comparative amount of flour bolted out at the head of the mill. If a wheat releases its endosperm easily at the breaks, bolts freely with considerable break flour on the initial breaks, and if the midds. stock reduces very easily—with a subsequent large amount of first reduction flour—we feel it has good milling quality for a soft wheat, will make a high percentage of patent flour, and has a high milling capacity.

Fractionation of Shorts

At times it is difficult with a small sample to decide whether a wheat which has behaved in a questionable manner has done so because it is unusually soft, or because it has Rex characteristics. To verify or disprove its questionable milling quality, we have resorted to a fractionation study of the shorts. The most useful fraction is the one which will pass through a 70GG, but not through a 10XX, and the flour which goes through the 10XX.

The coarser fraction will contain a fair amount of flour middlings of varying quality which are reground once on smooth rolls and reboltted. If this fraction yields a good percentage of flour, the wheat sample has just been unusually soft, and therefore very desirable. If, however, the product of this further grinding is difficult to dress, it is good evidence that it has Rex characteristics.

As an illustration, the results of a fractionation study of the shorts from recent milling trials of new varieties are presented in Table 3. By comparing the data for Brevor and Elgin, you will see what can be done if there is a question about an unsatisfactory milling yield due to a rich appearance in the shorts. The percentage of the fraction passing a 70GG and retained on a 10XX in these two samples is about the same—23.2% in the Brevor and 22% in the Elgin. The significant difference is in the next column, which is one of the reasons we have given Brevor a rather low rating in all our milling trials.

From the standpoint of the agronomist, the biggest drawback of our program to evaluate the milling quality of new varieties is the amount of grain needed for milling. If the poor milling types could be picked out from 200 grams of seed instead of 2,000 grams, they could be culled out of the breeding program one year sooner, leaving more room for the increase plantings of good quality varieties. A joint project is now under way with the Division of Industrial Research at Washington State College to determine whether the Buhler mill can be temporarily modified to handle such small samples, and still separate the good milling wheats from the poor.

Table 2—Influence of Wheat Variety Characteristics on Milling Fractions

Variety	Yield %	1-B	7-D	9-D	1-M	1-M	7-M	Middlings	Shorts
	Yield of semolina, grades								
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orfed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table 3—Analysis of Shorts Fraction

Variety	Shorts (mill) Yield %	Shorts (mill) Flour %	Yield %	Flour %	Reboltted through 13XX %	Reboltted flour %	Middlings through 70GG %	% Three of yield recovered by reboltting	Ash of flour recovered
	Shorts fractionation								
Brevor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P-10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elmar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gaines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Substitute Test Lacking

Numerous other schemes, chemical as well as physical, have been tried to make this separation of "sheep from goats," but thus far a reliable substitute for the actual milling test has not been found.

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its infancy, and certainly is not infallible. Much is yet to be learned by collaborative millings and by experience. The present practice of large-scale milling trials of a very few varieties before they are released to farmers is very desirable and must be continued.

Other Research Projects

Along with this milling research, a study is being made to determine the physical and chemical reason or reasons for the poor milling behavior of some wheats, among other things why they produce a fluffy or woolly flour which will not feed or flow freely. The Western Regional Research Laboratory at Albany, Cal., is cooperating with the Pullman laboratory on this phase of wheat quality studies.

The Pullman laboratory staff welcomes your suggestions about the work being done. This laboratory is intended to serve the interests of wheat production in the western states and you will benefit most from it by taking an active interest in what is going on. We at the laboratory expect to maintain our contacts with the milling and baking industries and continue collaborative milling studies with the mills in the west.

* *

Editor's Note—The foregoing article was adapted from the text of an address delivered by Mr. Seeborg at the 13th annual meeting of District 9, Association of Operative Millers, Spokane, Wash.

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USDA Establishes New Division for Weed Control

WASHINGTON — The establishment of a new division for weed investigations in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering of the U.S. Department of Agriculture was announced recently by Dr. Robert M. Salter, chief of the bureau.

"We are deeply concerned about the tremendous drain of the weed menace on agriculture," Dr. Salter told weed specialists from commercial companies, state stations and federal agencies attending the sixth annual meeting of the North Central Weed Control Conference at Sioux Falls, S.D. "We are reorganizing the research facilities of our bureau to bring them into sharper focus on the weed problem generally," he said.

Dr. Roy L. Lovvorn, an experienced plant physiologist, has been selected to head the new weed division, Dr. Salter announced. Dr. Lovvorn, a native of Alabama, obtained his scientific training at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the University of Missouri, and the University of Wisconsin. Since 1936 he has been on the staff of the agronomy department at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture. Since 1944 he has been responsible for the supervision and direction of cooperative pasture management investigations between the USDA and the North Carolina Station.

Dr. Salter told the weed specialists that the establishment of the weed research division emphasizes the importance of weed research in a program where weed control is considered as only one phase of good crop production. He asked for their full support for a national weed research program in which state, federal and commercial agencies can participate cooperatively for the betterment of American agriculture.

Since the cost of weed control is a major item in total cost of crop production on most farms, he considers the lowering of weed control costs as the primary challenge to modern weed research. "Farmers already have reasonably reliable methods for controlling weeds in many cultivated crops," he explained. "But those methods may not stand up so well when judged from the standpoint of cost and efficiency, which become increasingly important when crop prices are declining."

"Preventing weeds obviously is cheaper than controlling them," he commented. "Research on weed prevention is not receiving sufficient attention. Many opportunities still exist for saving seed from crop plants without gathering weed seeds, for cleaning weed seeds from crop seed stocks, and for destroying the viability of weed seeds in mixed feeds, that have not been fully explored."

He reviewed several other avenues of weed research that deserve more intensive investigation. "If more techniques can be worked out for successfully combining the application of two or more practices on a given field, they could make a substantial contribution toward reducing the operating cost on that field," he advised.

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